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FORWARD.

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CARRIER'S ADDRESS
TO THE PATRONS OF
THE ERIE OBSERVER.

January 1, 1849.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!
The Devil is here,
With his annual bundle of rhymes,
And if you would still
Retain his good will,
Be liberal, and shell out the DIMES.

OLD TIME again his chain has wound,
Prepared to run another round—
Again the humble CARRIER BOY
Greets you with happiness and joy;
Through Summer heat and Autumn rain,
He onward trudg'd, and to your hand
Brought News from every clime and land,
Wit—anecdote—extravaganza,
And poesy, full many a stanza,
With romance, Telegraph advisements,
Marriages, deaths, and advertisements,
Of new goods, new firms and new inventions,
And medicines of high pretensions—
Patent syrups, salves and pills
Enough to cure all human ills;
Of murders, too—disasters dire,
Sad accidents, by flood and fire,
Have in the Observer been related.
Obedient to a custom, old
As Dr. Faust, (so we are told,)
Each New Year day is held to be
The Printer's Devil's jubilee,
On which he makes a friendly call
Upon his patrons, one and all,
Recounting o'er to them in rhyme,
The doings of OLD FATHER TIME.

Afar in Oriental land,
Where tyranny, with iron hand,
Hath ruled with unrelenting night,
Is seen the dawn of Freedom's light.
A feeble ray that light is now,
But like the cloud on Carmel's brow,
Hail'd by the prophet seer of yore,
Soon will spread the Heavens o'er.
'Tis like that cloud, for in it pent
Are lightnings, muttering to be sent
To rive the stern oppressor's rod,
As reeds are rift by bolts from God:
'Tis like that cloud, for every hour,
It gathers majesty and power,
Despots are trembling at the sight
Of Freedom's distant beacon light.

FRANCE was the first to raise the cry,
And strike for God and Liberty!
She struck—and o'er her ancient plain
The crimson current flow'd like rain.
She struck and conquered! Bourbon Kings
Are now among forgotten things,
And liberty her watch hath set,
To Guard the home of Lafayette.
Her "has been" King, is rich in wealth,
God grant him happiness and health,
And years—but when he ret rns to dust,
As Kings and Queens, like beggars, must,
Thus let his epitaph appear,
"The last King of the French lies here."

Land of Steuben! at last in thee,
The latent germ of Liberty
Has burst—and bristling sabres shine
Along the valleys of the Rhine;
Strike home! and make the tyrant feel
The patriot's arm—the patriot's steel.
What though your martyred sons expire?
Victims of despotic ire;
As well the winds of Heaven command,
Or stem the tide with sand of sand
As stifle freedom in the bud,
With murdered innocence and blood!
Short-sighted fools! each drop that 's shed
Will raise a warrior in its stead.
Press on, and let your motto be,
"We can, *we dare*, WE WILL BE FREE!"

ROME—haughty mistress of the world,
So long in Papal darkness furled,
Is thundering at the Vatican,
Demanding there *"the rights of man."*
The Pope, at first, in sore surprise,
Begs time to *think, and rub his eyes,*
Then calls his monials to redress
Such rudeness toward his holiness.
It's quite too late, the time is past,
His temporal power is shorn, at last,
Not by persuasion—not by word,
But by the bayonet and sword!
But yesterday that old man's call
Would rung from Germany to Gaul,
And thrice ten thousand spears had shone
Bristling around the Papal throne,
And fierce defiance had been hurl'd
'Gainst half of an embattled world.

IRELAND! is there no hope for thee?
Thou brightest gem of all the sea!
When will thy bards renew the strain
On Tara's ancient hill again?
Not while her sons in bondage weep—
Great God! shall justice over sleep?
And Ireland's wrongs be unredressed,
Herself down-trodden and oppressed?
Or will the proud usurper be,
Like Korah, swallowed by the sea?
Or, like the cities of the plain,
Be visited with fiery rain?
Forever slaves? it cannot be—
The Shamrock Isle will yet be free!

Of Denmark, Austria, and Russia,
Spain, England, Portugal, and Prussia,
You 've read—or *might*—*for as I hinted*
The news from each has all been printed.

Now turn we from a foreign strand,
To this, our own, our native land,
And briefly recapitulate
Some doings here of Forty-Eight.
And first I'll talk of the election,
A fruitful source of disaffection.
Three candidates were on the Book,
Taylor, Cass, and Kinderhook:
Cass was a Democrat, a whole,
Upright, honest, noble soul,
Who oft has held important station
In council, both of State and Nation;
Whose principles the people knew
Were Democratic, through and through.
Old Kinderhook, a supple turner,
An abolition, New York *Burner*,
Entered the Presidential track,
With master Johnny at his back,
Who filed up sundry bulls and jiggers
To catch Free-dirters, Whigs, and Niggers,
His principles, as they are wrote,
Would cut a match to Joseph's coat.
Taylor was put upon the course
Because he rode *the old White Horse*,
For the Whigs most stoutly claim'd him
As theirs, in "sentiment and feeling,"
(Which little better was than stealing.)
But Rough and Ready came out straight,
And said he wa'nt *their candidate*,
Nor of *their* doctrines an *exponent*,
And furthermore, saith *this* deponent,
The General never did gainsay
But that he rode at Monterey
The old White Horse, (a good old nag
No doubt,) nor what he said to Bragg.
His principles all know, of course,
They were, he rode *"The old White Horse."*

The contest came, and Cass was *worsted*,
Old Kinderhook completely bursted;
The *Old White Horse* with head erect,
Became the President elect;
The Whigs have nearly ceas'd to boast,
They fear they've reckoned "less their host,"
And some begin to wear long faces,
Lest Whitey should kick o'er the traces,
And raise confusion among the dishes
Of those who long for loaves and fishes;
In other words they think he may
Prove "Taylor too," without the *a*.

Peace, harmony, and perfect order,
Prevail upon our Southern border—
In settling terms, we took a slice
Of Territory, fine and nice.
E'en those who were so sharply pain'd
At every victory we gain'd,
And said of Taylor, murd'rous words,
(Yet voted for him afterwards,)
Are very complaisant when told
That California teems with gold.

The OLD KEYSTONE maintains her sway,
Growing more prosperous day by day,
Her rivers sweeping to the tide,
Waft her products far and wide,
The busy notes of enterprise
From every town and city rise;
The Iron Horse, chain'd to his car,
Is thundering o'er the hills afar—
While by the Telegraph's assistance,
We leap at once o'er time and distance.

Patrons, may you the coming year,
Be blessed with health and goodly cheer,
Have dimes enough laid up in store,
To pay the PRINTER—feed the poor;
May those who would get married find
The one best suited to the mind,
And may no pretty, laughing misses,
Be pouting for the lack of kisses.
Patrons—a happy year to you
And your's, adieu—adieu!

SKETCHES OF CALIFORNIA.

The Sierra Nevada—the Great Basin—the Valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin—the Bay of San Francisco, &c. &c.

THE excitement in relation to the newly discovered treasures in California, and the movement thitherward is such, that the following sketches of the country, embracing the gold region upon the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, the Great Basin, and the Salt Lakes, cannot prove otherwise than entertaining. They are taken from Colonel Fremont's geographical memoir of the country, lately addressed to the United States Senate. The population of San Francisco and of the gold region, and for a hundred miles around, was in July last, about 5,000 souls, including men, women and children. The emigration from other parts of California, of the disbanded soldiers of Col. Stevenson's regiment, and of the runaway sailors from ships, will probably increase the population 1500 more. Our Government has sent out 1000 soldiers, and the numerous ships advertised to sail will each carry not more or less passengers, while several expeditions have gone by land across the continent, so that it is estimated that by the first of June next, there will be a population of from twelve to fifteen thousand, which during the coming summer—such will be the tide of emigration from the West, as soon as shipping shall open—may be nearly doubled.

SIERRA NEVADA.

The Sierra Navada is part of the great mountain range, which, under different names and with different elevations, but with much uniformity of direction and general proximity to the coast, extends from the peninsula of California to Russian America, and without a gap in the distance through which the water of the Rocky mountains could reach the Pacific ocean, except at the two places where the Columbia and Frazer's river respectively find their passage. This great range is remarkable for its length, its proximity and parallelism to the sea coast, its great elevation, often more lofty than the Rocky mountains, and its many grand volcanic peaks, reaching high into the region of perpetual snow. Rising singly, like pyramids, from heavily timbered plateaux, to the height of fourteen and seventeen thousand feet above the sea, these snowy peaks constitute the characterizing feature of the range, and distinguish it from the Rocky mountains and all others on our part of the continent.

That part of this range which traverses the Alta California is called the *Sierra Nevada*, (snowy mountain)—a name in itself implying a great elevation, as it is only applied, in Spanish geography, to the mountains whose summits penetrate the region of perpetual snow. It is a grand feature of California, and a dominating one, and must be well understood before the structure of the country and the character of its different divisions can be comprehended. It divides California into two parts, and exercises a decided influence on the climate, soil, and productions of each. Stretched along the coast, and at the general distance of 150 miles from it, this great mountain wall receives the warm winds, charged with vapor, which sweep across the Pacific ocean, precipitates their accumulated moisture in fertilizing rains and snows upon its western flank, and leaves cold and dry winds to pass on to the east. Hence the characteristic difference of the two regions—mildness, fertility, and a superb vegetable kingdom on one side, comparative barrenness and cold on the other.

The two sides of the Sierra exhibit two distinct climates. The state of vegetation, in connection with some thermometrical observations made during the recent exploring expedition to California, will establish and illustrate this difference. In the beginning of December, 1845, we crossed this Sierra, at latitude 39 deg. 17 min. 12 sec., at the present usual emigrant pass, at the head of the Salmon Trout river, 40 miles north of New Helvetia, and made observations at each base, and in the same latitude, to determine the respective temperatures; the two bases being, respectively, the *western* about 500, and the *eastern* about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea; and the Pass, 7,200 feet. The mean result of the observations were, on the *eastern* side, at sunrise, 9 deg.; at noon, 44 deg.; at sunset, 30 deg.; the state of vegetation and the appearance of the country being at the same time (second week of December) that of confirmed winter; the rivers frozen over, snow on the ridges, annual plants dead, grass dry, and deciduous trees stripped of their foliage. At the *western* base the mean temperature during a corresponding week was, at sunrise, 29 deg., and at sunset 52 deg.; the state of the atmosphere and of vegetation that of advancing spring; grass fresh and green, four to eight inches high, vernal plants in bloom; the air soft, and all the streems free from ice. Thus December, on one side of the mountain, was *winter*; on the other it was spring.

THE GREAT BASIN.

East of the Sierra Nevada, and between it and the Rocky mountains, is that anomalous feature in our continent, the Great Basin, the existance of which was advanced as a theory after the second expedition, and is now established as a geographical fact. It is a singular feature: a basin of some five hundred miles diameter every way, between four and five thousand feet above the level of the sea, shut in all aroud by mountains, with its own system of lakes and rivers, and having no connection whatever with the sea. Partly arid and sparsely inhabited, the general character of the Great Basin is that of a desert, but with great exceptions, there being many parts of it fit for the residence of a civilized people; and of these parts, the Mormons have lately established themselves in one of the largest and best. Mountain is the predominating structure of the interior of the Basin, with plains between—the mountains wooded and watered, the plains arid and sterile. The interior mountains conform to the law which governs the course of the Rocky mountains and of the Sierra Nevada, ranging nearly north and south, and present a very uniform character of abruptness, rising suddenly from a narrow base of ten to twenty miles, and attaining an elevation of two to five thousand feet above the level of the country. They are grassy and wooded, showing snow on their summit peaks during the greater part of the year, and affording small streams of water from five to fifty feet wide, which lose themselves, some in lakes, some in dry plains, and some in the belt of alluvial soil at the base; for these mountains have very uniformly this belt of alluvion, the wash and abrasion of their sides, rich in excellent grass, fertile, and light and loose enough to absorb small streams. Between these mountains are the arid plains which receive and deserve the name of *desert*. Such is the general construction of the interior of the Great Basin, more Asiatic than American in its character, and much resembling the elevated region between the Caspian sea and northern Persia. The rim of this Basin is massive ranges of mountains, of which the Sierra Nevada on the west, and the Wah-satch and Timpanogos chains on the east, are the most conspicuous. On the north, it is separated from the waters of the Columbia by a branch of the Rocky mountains, and from the gulf of California, on the south, by a bed of mountainous ranges, of which the existance has been only recently determined. Snow abounds on them all; on some, in their loftier parts, the whole year, with wood and grass; with copious streams of water, sometimes amounting to considerable rivers, flowing inwards, and forming lakes or sinking in the sands. Belts or benches of good alluvion are usually found at their base.

The Great Salt Lake and the Utah Lake are in this Basin, towards its eastern rim, and constitute its most interisting feature—one, a saturated solution of common salt—the other, fresh—the Utah about one hundred feet above the level of the Salt Lake, which is itself four thousand two hundred above the level of the sea, and connected by a strait, or river, thirty-five miles long. These lakes drain an area of ten or twelve thousand square miles, and have, on the east, along the base of the mountain, the usual bench of alluvion, which extends to a distance of three hundred miles, with wood and water, and abundant grass. The Mormons have established themselves on the strait between these two lakes, and will find sufficient arable land for a large settlement—important from its position as intermediate between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific ocean, and on the line of communication to California and Oregon.

The Utah is about thirty-five miles long, and is remarkable for the numerous and bold streams which it receives, coming down from the mountains on the south-east, all fresh water, although a large formation of rock salt, imbedded in red clay, is found within the area on the south-east, which it drains. The lake and its affluents afford large trout and other fish in great numbers, which constitute the food of the Utah Indians during the fishing season. The Great Salt Lake has a very irregular outline, greatly extended at time of melting snows. It is about seventy miles in length; both lakes ranging nearly north and south, in conformity to the range of the mountains, and is remarkable for its predominance of salt. The whole lake waters seem thoroughly saturated with it, and every evaporation of the water leaves salt behind. The rocky shores of the islands are whitened by the spray, which leaves salt on everything it touches, and a covering like ice forms over the water, which the waves throw among the rocks. The shores of the lake in the dry season, when the waters recede, and especially on the south side, are whitened with encrustations of fine white salt; the shallow arms of the lake, at the same time, under a slight covering of briny water, present beds of salt for miles, resembling softened ice, into which the horses' feet sink to the fetlock. Plants and bushes, blown by the wind upon these fields, are entirely encrusted with crystallized salt, more than an inch in thickness. Upon this lake of salt the fresh water received, though great in quantity, has no perceptible effect. No fish, or animal life of any kind is found in it; the *larvæ* on the shore being found to belong to winged insects. A geological examination of the bed and shores of this lake is of the highest interest.

MARITIME REGION WEST OF THE SIERRA.

West of the Sierra Nevada, and between that mountain and the sea, is the second grand division of California, and the only part to which the name applies in the current language of the country. It is the occupied and inhabited part, and so different in character—so divided by the mountain wall of the Sierra from the Great Basin above—as to constitute a region to itself, with a structure and configuration—a soil, climate, and productions—of its own; and as northern Persia may be referred to as some type of the former, so may Italy be referred to as some point of comparison for the latter. North and south, this region embraces about ten degrees of latitude—from 32 deg., where it touches the peninsula of California, to 42 deg., where it bounds on Oregon. East and west, from the Sierra Nevada to the *sea*, it will average, in the middle parts 150 miles; in the northern parts, 200—giving an area of above one hundred thousand square miles. Looking westward from the summit of the Sierra, the *main feature presented is the long*, low, broad valley of the Joaquin and Sacramento rivers—the two valleys forming one—five hundred miles long and fifty broad, lying along the base of the Sierra, and bounded to the west by the low coast range of mountains, which separates the sea. Long dark lines of timber indicate the streams, and bright spots mark the intervening plains. Lateral ranges, parallel to the Sierra Nevada and the coast, make the structure of the country and break it into a surface of valleys and mountains—the valleys a few hundred, and the mountains two to four thousand feet above the sea. These form greater masses, and become more elevated in the north, where some peaks, as the Shasti, enter the regions of perpetual snow. Stretched along the mild coast of the Pacific, with a general elevation in its plains and valleys only a few hundred feet above the level of the sea—and back by the long and lofty wall of the Sierra—mildness and geniality may be assumed as the characteristic of its climate.—The inhabitant of corresponding latitudes on the Atlantic side of this continent can with difficulty conceive of the soft air and southern productions under the same latitudes in the maritime regions of Upper California. The singular beauty and purity of the sky in the south of this region is characterized by Humbolt as a rare phenomenon, and all travellers realize the truth of his description.

The present condition of the country affords but slight data for forming correct opinions of the agricultural capacity and fertility of the soil. Vancouver found, at the mission of San Buenaventura, in 1792, latitude 34 deg., 16 min., apples, pears, plums, figs, oranges, grapes, peaches, and pomegranates growing together with the plantain, banana, cocoa-nut, sugar-cane and indigo, all yielding fruit in abundance and of excellent quality.—Humbolt mentions the olive oil of California as equal to that of Andalusia, and the wine like that of Canary islands. At present but little remains of the high and various cultivation which had been attained at the missions. Under the mild and paternal administration of the "*Fathers*," the docile character of the Indians was made available for labor, and thousands were employed in the fields, the orchards and the vineyards. At present, but little of this former cultivation is seen.—The fertile valleys are overgrown with wild mustard; vineyards and olive orchards, decayed and neglected, are among the remaining vestigates; only in some places do we see the evidences of what the country is capable.—At San Buenaventura we found the olive trees, in January, bending under the weight of neglected fruit; and the mission of San Luis Obispo, (latitude 34 deg.) is still distinguished for the excellence of its olives, considered finer and larger than those of the Mediterranean.

The productions of the south differ from those of the north and the middle. Grapes, olives, Indian corn, have been its staples, with many assimilated fruits and grains. Tobacco has been recently introduced; and the uniform summer heat which follows the wet season, and its uninterrupted by rain, would make the southern country well adapted to cotton. Wheat is the first product of the north, where it always constituted the principal cultivation of missions. This promises to be the grain growing region of California. The moisture of the coast seems particularly suited to the potato and to the vegetables common to the United States, which grow to an extraordinary size.

Perhaps few parts of the world can produce in such perfection so great a variety of fruits and grains as the large and various regions enclosing the Bay of San Francisco and drained by its waters. A view of the map will show that *region and its* great extent, comprehending the entire valleys at the Sacramento and San Joaquin, and the whole western slope of the Sierra Nevada.—General phrases fail to give precise ideas, and I have recourse to the notes in my journal to show its climate and productions by the test of the thermometer and the state of the vegetable kingdom.

VALLEYS OF THE SACRAMENTO AND SAN JOAQUIN.

These valleys are one, discriminated only by the names of the rivers which traverse it. It is a single valley—a single geographical formation—near 500 miles long, lying at the western base of the Sierra Nevada, and between it and the coast range of mountains, and stretching across the head of the bay of San Francisco, with which a *delta* of twenty miles connects it. The two rivers, San Joaquin and Sacramento, rise at opposite ends of this long valley, receive numerous streams, many of them bold rivers, from the Sierra Nevada, become themselves navigable rivers flow towards each other, meet half way, and enter the bay of San Francisco together, in the region of tide water, making a continuous water line from one end to the other.

The valley of the San Joaquin is about 300 miles long and 60 broad, between the slopes of the coast mountain and the Sierra Nevada, with a general elevation of only a few hundred feet above the level of the sea. It presents a variety of soil, from dry and unproductive to well watered and luxuriantly fertile. The eastern (which is the fertile) side of the valley is intersected with numerous streams, forming large and very beautiful bottoms of fertile land, wooded principally with white oaks (*quercus longiglanda*, Torr. and Frem.) in open groves of handsome trees, often five or six feet in diameter, and from sixty to eighty feet high. Only the larger streams, which are fifty to one hundred and fifty yards wide, and drain the upper parts of the mountains, pass entirely across the valley, forming the *Tulare* lakes and the San Joaquin river, which, in the rainy season, make a continuous stream from the head of the valley to the bay. The *foot hills* of the Sierra Nevada, which limit the valley, make a woodland country, diversified with undulating grounds and pretty valleys, and watered with numerous small streams, which reach only a few miles beyond the hills, the springs which supply them not being copious enough to carry them across the plains. These afford many advantageous spots for farms, making sometimes large bottoms of rich moist land. The rolling surface of the hills presents sunny exposures, sheltered from the winds, and having a highly favorable climate and suitable soil, are considered to be well adapted to the cultivation of the grape, and will probably become the principle vine growing region of California. The uplands bordering the valleys of the large streams are usually wooded with evergreen and white oaks among prairie and open land. The surface of the valley consists of level plains along the Tulare lakes and San Joaquin river, changing into undilating and rolling ground nearer the foot hills of the mountains

The mean temperature in the Joaquin valley, during the Journey, from the middle of December to the [illegible] deg., with generally a faint breeze from the snowy mountains in the morning, and calm weather at the evening. This was a lower temperature than we had found in the oak region of the mountains bordering the valley, between 1,000 and 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, where throughout California, I have remarked the spring to be more forward than in the open valleys below.

During a journey through the valley, between the head of the Tulare lakes and the mouth of the San Joaquin, from the 19th January to the 12th February, the mean temperature was 38 deg. at sunrise, and 58 deg. at sunset, with frequent rains. At the end of January, the river bottoms, in many places, were thickly covered with luxuriant grass, more than half a foot high. Wild horses were fat, and a grisly bear, killed on the 2d February, had four inches thickness of fat on his back and belly, and was estimated to weigh a thousand pounds. Salmon was first obtained on the 4th February in the To-walum-ne river, which, according to the Indians, is the most southerly stream in the valley in which this fish is found. By the middle of March the whole valley of the San Joaquin was in the full glory of spring; the evergreen oaks were in flower, *geranium cicutarium* was generally in bloom, occupying the place of the grass, and making all the uplands a close *sward*. The higher prairies between the rivers presented unbroken fields of yellow and orange colored flowers, varieties of *Layia* and *Eschscholtzia Californica*, and large boquets of the blue flowering *nemophila* nearer the streams. These made the prevailing bloom, and the sunny hill slopes to the river bottoms showed a varied growth of luxuriant flowers. The white oaks were not yet in bloom.

The valley of the Sacramento is divided into upper and lower—the lower two hundred miles long, the upper about one hundred; and the latter not merely entitled to the distinction of upper, as being higher up on the river, but also as having a superior elevation of some thousands of feet above it. The division is strongly and geographically marked. The Shasti peak stands at the head of the lower valley in the forks of the river, rising from the base of about one thousand feet, out of a forest of heavy timber. It ascends like an immense column upwards of 14,000 feet, (nearly the height of Mont Blanc,) the summit glistening with snow, and visible from favorable points of view, at a distance of 140 miles down the valley. The river here, in descending from the upper valley, plunges down through a *canon*, falling 2000 feet in twenty miles. This upper valley is 100 miles long, heavily timbered, the climate and productions modified by its altitude, its more northern, position, and the proximity and elevation of the neighboring mountains covered with snow. It contains valleys of arable land and is deemed capable of settlement. Added to the lower valley, it makes the whole valley of the Sacramento 3000 miles long.

BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND DEPENDENT COUNTRY.

The bay of San Francisco has been celebrated from the time of its first discovery, as one of the finest in the world, and is justly entitled to that character even under the seaman's view as a mere harbor. But when all the accessory advantages which belong to it—fertile and picturesque dependent country; mildness and salubrity of climate; connection with the great interior valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin; its vast resources for ship timber, grain and cattle—when these advantages are taken into the account, with its geographical position on the line of communication with Asia, it rises into an importance far above that of a mere harbor, and deserves a particular notice in any account of maritime California. It is latitudinal position is that of Lisbon; its climate is that of southern Italy; settlements upon it for more than half a century attest its healthiness; bold shores and mountains give it grandeur; the extent and fertility of its dependent country give it great resources for agriculture, commerce and population.

The bay of San Francisco is separated from the sea by low mountain ranges. Looking from the peaks of the Sierra Nevada, the coast mountains present an apparently continuous line, with only a single gap, resembling a mountain pass. This is the entrance to the great bay, and is the only water communication from the coast of the interior country. Approaching from the sea, the coast presents a bold outline. On the south, the bordering mountains come down in a narrow ridge of broken hills, terminating in a precipitous point against which the sea breaks heavily. On the northern side, the mountain presents a bold promontory, rising in a few miles to a height of two or three thousand feet. Between these points is the strait—about one mile broad, in the narrowest part, and five miles long from the sea to the bay.—Passing through this gate, the bay opens to the right and left, extending in each direction about 35 miles, having a total length of more than 70, and a coast of about 275 miles. It is divided by straits and projecting points, into three separate bays, of which the northern two are called San Pablo and Suisoon bays. Within, the view presented is of a mountainous country, the bay resembling an interior lake of deep water, lying between parallel ranges of high mountains. Islands, which have the bold characters of the shores—some mere masses of rock, and others grass covered, rising to the height of three and eight hundred feet—break its surface and add to its picturesque appearance. Directly fronting the entrance, mountains a few miles from the shore rise about two thousand feet above the water, crowned by a forest of the lofty *cypress* which is visible from the sea, and makes a conspicuous landmark for vessels entering the bay.

THE GOLD REGION—THE CLIMATE.

The gold region of California is in the Sacramento and its tributaries. The climate of the country has no winter in the valley, but the rainy season and the dry.—The rainy season begins in November and continues to the middle of February or the begining of March; the rest of the year is without rain; but the streams from the Sierra Nevada afford all the facilities for irrigation in the heats of July and August. The whole valley abounds in wild cattle, wild horses, elks, deer, antelopes, grizzly bears, partridges, water fowl, salmon, &c. &c. All the products of the United States, from apples to oranges, from potatoes to sugar cane, may be produced in the valley of the San Joaquin and Sacramento. The climate is remarkably healthy.

Such is the California on the Pacific—the richest, most picturesque, and beautiful region, for its extent, upon the face of the earth. Such is the El Dorado of the gold mines; such is the great acquisition of the late war with Mexico.

THE MEANS THAT DESTROY HEALTH.

TAKE, for example, a young girl who has been bred delicately in town, and shut up in a nursery in her childhood—in a boarding school through her youth—never accustomed either to air or exercise, two things that the *law* of God make essential to health. She marries—her strength is inadequate to the demands upon it. Her beauty fades early, and her acquaintances lamentingly exclaim, "What a strange Providence, that a mother should be taken in the midst of life and from her children!"—Was it Providence? No! Providence has assigned her threescore years and ten—a term long enough to rear her children, and to see her children's children, but she did not obey the laws on which life depends, and of course she lost it.

A father too is cut off in the midst of his days. He is a useful and distinguished citizen and eminent in his profession. A general buzz rises on every side, of, "What a striking Providence!" The man has been in the habit of office and in the courts, of eating luxurious dinners and drinking various wines. He has every day violated the laws on which health depends. Did Providence, cut him off? The evil rarely ends here. The disease of the fathers are often transmitted; and a feeble mother rarely leaves behind her vigorous children. It has been customary, in some of our cities, for young ladies to walk in thin shoes and delicate stockings in mid-winter. A healthy, blooming young girl, thus dressed in violation of heaven's laws, pays the penalty! a checked circulation, cold, fever and death. "What a sad Providence!" exclaims her friends. Was it Providence or her own folly? A beautiful young bride goes night after night, to parties made in honor of her marriage. She has a slightly sore throat, perhaps, and the weather is inclement: but she must wear her neck and arms bare; for who ever saw a bride in a close evening dress? She is consequently seized with an inflammation of the lungs, and the grave receives her before her bridal days are over. "What a Providence!" exclaims the world, "cut off in the midst of happiness and hopes!" Alas did she not cut the thread of life herself? A girl in the country, exposed to our changeful climate, gets a new bonnet, instead of getting a flannel garment. A rheumatism is the consequence. Should a girl sit down tranquilly with the idea that Providence has sent the rheumatism upon her, or should she charge it on her own vanity, and avoid the folly in future?

Look, my young friends, at the mass of diseases that are incurred by intemperance in eating or drinking, in study, or in business; by neglect of exercise, cleanliness, pure air; by indiscreet dressing, tight lacing, etc., and all is quietly imputed to Providence! Is there not impiety as well as ignorance in this? Were the physical laws strictly observed from generation to generation, there would be an end to the frightful diseases that cut short life, and most of the long maladies that make life a torment or a trial. It is the opinion of those who best understand the physical system, that this wonderful machine, the body, this "goodly temple," would gradually decay, and men would die, as few now do die, as if falling to sleep.

SHEER HONESTY.

A gentleman from somewhere, says the Maine Farmer, not long since put up at one of our public houses.—Undoubtedly he was not familiar with all the ways and usages of the world. He had supper, lodgings and breakfast. And when dinner came he seated himself at the table with numerous others. He thought the board was slimly furnished, but said nothing. Presently a waiter passed him a "bill of fare." Struck all aback by thus, as he thought, having his *bill* thrust in his face before a company of strangers, he gave the formidable document but a single glance, and deliberately folding it up, and putting it in his vest pocket, he very coolly said—

"All right; I will settle with you immediately after dinner."

A few waistbands—just a few—were somewhat shattered along the tables.

DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE.

Judge Davis, not many months before his death on the occasion of a *dinner party at his house*, at which Mr. Justice Story and other eminent jurists and lawyers were present, the conversation turned upon the advantage of the different periods of life. Some thought the *seasons of youth and manhood* the fullest of enjoyment, and others gave preference, for solid satisfaction, to the *period of age*. Judge Davis did not state his opinion until he was invited to do so; and then in a calm and benign manner for which he was remarkable he said: "In the warm season of the year it is my delight to be in the country, and every pleasant evening when I am there, I love to sit at the window, and look upon some beautiful trees which grow near my house. The murmuring of the wind through the branches, the gentle play of the leaves, and the flickering of light upon them, when the moon is up, fills me with indescribable pleasure. As the autumn comes on, I feel very sad to see those leaves falling one by one—but when they are all gone, I find they were only a screen before my eyes; for I experienced a new and higher satisfaction as I gaze through the naked branches to the glorious stars beyond."

TRUST IN GOD.

A SKETCH FROM REAL LIFE.

Arrived at that period in life from whence I can easily and dispassionately look back upon the *past*, and contemplate the varied scenes through which I have journeyed, I am strongly reminded, and feel deeply convinced, that it has been through a confident reliance and an unswering "Trust in God" that I have been enabled to surmount the many difficulties, and bear up under the afflicting trials that have thronged my pathway throught life.

Time was when to me the world was all bright, its flowers all beautiful—a favored child of fortune. From youth to manhood the ruder blast of adversity never penetrated the shield interposed by a mother's love, or the protecting influences of a father's wealth—from the one I inherited a love for mankind, from the other the means to which the world ever pays differences and survile adulation. I had troops of *friends*—they clustered around me as bees around a fragrant flower, to pilfer its sweets and leave it to wither, wilt and die.

Wealth, friends, station influence, these were all mine, yet there was a void in my heart; there was a something waiting which I sought and found in a creature fair as ever bloomed upon an earthly soil; heaven smiled upon our union, we were blessed with children, and our home was a paradise, but alas for poor humanity,

The spider's most attenuated thread
Is cord, is cable, to man's most tender tie
On earthly bliss—it breaks at every breeze.

It was not long ere I felt the full truth of the above quotation. A crisis arose in the monetary affairs of the country, it swept tornado like, with desolating strides, from the chill waters of the Aroostook, to the regon of eternal flowers, and when the storm had passed, and the sun peered forth again, the turbid stream of bankruptcy bore upon its bosom the wreck and shattered fragments of health, wealth, peace and happiness. Need I say that my fortune was a wreck, my ruin (in a pecuniary point of view) complete. How could it be otherwise?—Nature had endowed me with a heart susceptible to the wants of others, an ear never deaf to pleading, and a hand ever willing to execute the promptings of the soul. I *endorsed*, and the oft told tale was repeated. Some for whom I suffered now roll in wealth, but are no longer *friends* to me. Thank God I am enabled to live, and would scorn their friendships as I despise their grovelling souls. I leave them to their conscience and their God, with an abiding trust in mine.

If wealth departed and *friends forsook me*, I was richly rewarded, doubly recompensed by the love of wife and children, which rose superior to misfortune, and if possible, burned with a brighter flame as trouble thickened around, beautifully reminding me of the evergreen, which, twining its tendrils around the sturdy oak, seeks beneath its protecting foliage a shelter and a home, and which loosens not its grasp, but clings with yet fonder tenacity when the tree has been blasted and riven by the thunderbolts of Heaven. Strip it of its verdure, it stands forth, exhibiting to every eye the plant unseen, seeking with its tiny form to protect the structure which had sheltered it.

Reduced in circumstances, and deprived of many of life's comforts, but still trusting in God I *am* here, I honestly affirm, that at no period did I enjoy more unalloyed pleasure than when the day's of labor was over I returned to my humble but peaceful home, welcomed by the smile of my angel wife, and the glad hands of my little flock, a rich recompense for the world's cold frown.

But the golden bowl was broken, the blissful cup dashed to the earth and shattered into fragments sweeping into the outspread ocean of eternity—all that made life sweet, or rendered it desirable. Disease of a contageous nature crossed the threshold of my paradise, and inmates sickened and died. Time has mellowed but cannot efface the remembrances of that period. The anxious solicitude with which, night after night, I watched beside their *suffering forms* "in tears of agony," and when the last pulse had beat, when the eye returned no answering glance, *when* the hand returned no pressure, and the lips no kiss; when the beautiful was stiffened in death, and all was cold and silent; even then our grief was hushed, and we turned from the dead to the living *with hope still springing* in the heart, *we* strove with desperate energy to rescue them from the grasp of death.—But crushed was every flower, and blighted every bud, within the short space of ten days vanished the blessful dream of years, and our children had passed into Heaven. She who had cradled upon her bosom the tender flock sank beneath the blow, and the mother slept beside her babes.

I have wandered in other lands but have returned to watch the flowers of Spring, and tend the mossy verdure which shrouds them from my view still trusting in God that I have a treasure laid up in Heaven, whither I trust, after having suffered and done his will, I shall be called.

MARRIAGE.

Old bachelors and *happily* married men take very different views of the married state. For example the old bachelor thus *describes the* condition as he understands it:

"Noisy clack and constant brawling,
Discord and domestic strife;
Empty cupboard, children brawling,
Scolding woman made a wife."

The man really blessed with a "*better* half" thus described *the* condition:

"Lovely looks and constant courting,
Sweetening all the toils of life;
Cheerful children, harmless sporting,
Lovely woman made a wife."

SAVING IS NOT ALWAYS ECONOMY.—The Eastern Argus tells the story of an ecomical whig, who appeared in the whig torch-light procession in Portland, the other night, and blew out his torch to save camphene—marching over the route with his pole erect, and no light on the end. After he reached home, his pig was taken sick, and some wag told him camphene would cure him. So he gave him a dose from his torch, which laid poor piggy as dead as a door nail. The last the Argus heard of the pig, the owner had been recommended to run a wick through him, set fire to it, and carry him in the torch-light procession to come off at Sacarappa.

THE LAZIEST MAN.—A worthy old citizen of Newport, who had the reputation of being the laziest man alive—so lazy, indeed, that he used to weed the garden in a large rocking chair, rocking forward to take hold of the weed, and backward to uproot—had a way of fishing peculiarly his own. He used to drive his white-faced mare down to the spot where the tautog might be depended on for any weight from two to twelve pounds, back his gig down to the water, put out his line, and when the tautog was safely hooked, start the old mare and pull him out.

SELF RESPECT IN THE GUTTER.—The New York Mirror says: A couple of gentlemen, on passing through the "Points" a day or two since, discovered a drunken man wallowing in the gutter, when one said to the other, "I'll bet a hat that fellow is a Cass man." On hearing the remark, the indignant sot raised his head, clenched his fist, and exclaimed, "No by———, not so bad as that; no, not quite. I go for old Red and Roughy, God bless him."

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

FRANCE.—Up to this date tranquility continues. The latest election returns show a majority in favor of Prince Louis over all competitors of 27,000.—Prince Louis proposes to raise Gen. Cavaignac to the rank of Marshal of France. A partial amnesty is still spoken of as likely to be presented to the Chamber, either by Gen. Cavaignac or the ministry of Prince Louis; it is understood that it would not include the prisoners of Vincennes. The intention of promoting the election of M. Dufaure to the Presidency of the Chamber, is revived, and will probably be carried into effect.

M. Emile de Girandin asked the War Department for his father, Gen. Girandin, and has been refused. He will-probably be once more in opposition to the government. He also asked the office of Minister of Finance for himself, and as it was impossible to grant this requst; there is already a coolness which in a day or two will probably lead to an open rupture. Marshal Bugeaud is to be commander-in-chief of the Army of the Alps but is to remain for the present in Paris. The new ministry was formed with the warm approbation of M. Thiers, Mole, and Marshall Bugeaud.

A well informed Paris paper says, so far as we can judge from the incomplete returns that arrive to us from the departments, the suffrages were divided in the following proportions:—Louis Napoleon 66 per cent.; Cavaignac 21 per cent.; Ledru Rollin 6 per cent.; Raspail 4 per cent.; Lamartime 3 per cent.

The election for President came off on Sunday the 18th inst., according to previous announcement and terminated on Monday evening, without the slightest disturbance. On Friday and Saturday some rioting took place in the Place Manboni on the part of the Guarde Moblile, who are enthusiastic supporters of Prince Louis, but it does not seem to have reached above a street row, although the guards were doubled. The contest lay, of course between Gen. Cavaignac and Prince Napoleon, the number of votes tendered for Lamartine, Rollin and Raspail being so comparatively insignificant that they may be left out of the consideration of the result. The election returns of the 12 arrondisements of Paris shows the following result: Prince Louis Napoleon 138,265; Gen. Cavaignac 72,754; Ledru Rollin 22,595; Raspail 13,005; Lamartine 3,308. It is impossible to describe the effect which the results of the election which continue to arrive hourly, have produced.

In the Chamber, all parties are literally thunder struck, the partisans of Bonaparte scarcely less so than those of Cavaignac. A majority was expected—indeed counted on with certainty by all—but none expected such a universal acclaim as that which has burst upon Paris from every quarter of the country. All interest in the Presidential Election as a contest is over. It has ceased to be a contest.

PRUSSIA.—DISSOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.—In our last number we published the meeting of the Assembly at Brandenburg till the 38th ult. On the 29th a meeting of the Assembly again took place, but only 151 members were present. The Assembly therefore stood adjourned.—Simons's motion to call up the substitutes of the absent Deputies caused a large accession of the 30th, on which day 198 members were present, and 13 represented themselves as absent only from indisposition or business; it was therefore deemed more prudent to adjourn once more, and on the 1st inst. the number of members present was greatly increased.

On that day 80 deputies of the left centre who had arrived from Berlin, entered the Hall in a body, and through one of their body applied for an adjournment until the Monday following, which was negatived by 145 to 113. The election of a new President was called for, but the newly arrived deputies refused to take any part in it, and quitted the Assembly *en masse* as they entered it.

This reduced the Chamber below the necessary authorizing the Minister to call up the substitute of the deputies, who had quitted their sitting; one third voted for the resolution and only one deputy against it, but no less than 82 declined voting at all. The Assembly then adjourned to the 7th inst. In the meantime, however, the King, believing that the practical working of the administration was impossible, resolved upon a bold step in advance. Finding his constituency stubbornly impracticable, he has disolved it altogether, and requested the nation to accept a charter "Octroyer," as the phrase is, by himself. This charter is in fact the self same broad-bottomed Constitution originally propounded to the Assembly, with some amendations, insignificant; the most important of which is the omission of the proviso which annul the royal vote in the *case of bills which has been thrice assented to by* both chambers.

The country is sick of agitation, and will probably accept the boon, though not without some grumbling at the manner in which it has been bestowed.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.—*Abdications of the Emperor of Austria in favor of his Nephew.*—On the 27th ult. the Président of the Council presented to the Austrian diet, assembled in Krensor, the programme of the new cabinet. This programme comprised a very explicit profession of faith in favor of the constitutional monarchy. On the 21 inst. considerable sensation was created by a proclamation issued by the Emperor, in which he transfers all his rights and honors to his nephew. This document is one of the most startling and positive proofs of the increasing influence of liberal principles on the continent. The young Emperor is favorably spoken of, and if he but fulfils the hopes held out in his proclamation on entering upon his new duties, the people of Austria will have experienced a happy deliverance in getting rid of Ferdinand.

It is said, however, that the sentiments expressed in his proclamation will be looked upon with distrust, as the first act of his Majesty was to continue the murders of Blunn and Messenhauser in office.

HUNGARY.—The news from Hungary is very contradictory and uncertain, but no events of importance seem to have occurred.

ITALY:—Rome continued tranquil on the 5th inst. On the evening of that day the deputation sent by the chambers and the municipality to invite the Pope to return to Rome, left that capital for Gaite. At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 4th, M. Mamiani having expressed a desire to resign the office confided to him by the people and the Assembly, the Prince of Canina energetically combated his resolution, and urged him to convoke a constituent Assembly elected by universal suffrage, which would be the sovereign judge of the question at issue between the people and the Pope. The President afterwards read a letter from M. Lunati, resigning the Ministry of Finance. M. Strenis Minister of Justice, had also retired from the Cabinet, and the Portfolio of Finance had devolved on M. Sterbin, and that of Justice on M. Mirzvarelli.

IRELAND.—Yesterday, 13th, the Grand Jury of the city of Dublin returned true bills against Duffee for felonious articles in the Nation, and for a letter to O'Brien urging him to rebellion. The Southern and Midland newspapers are filled with heart-rending accounts of death by starvation, extensive evictions of tenantry and violent outrages in all their disgusting variety.

STAGE ACCIDENT.

Miraculous Escape.—Neil, Moore & Co.'s hindmost post coach from the East on Saturday evening last, when within about a mile of the village of Silver Creek, and where the road runs in kissing proximity to the Lake, was from some cause precipitated down the steep bank and rolled from the slope into the edge of the shallow water, but strange to say, without serious damage resulting to the terrified passengers within. "All in a jam," however, they were, the evolutions of the coach having had a natural effect, but escape was soon secured by kicking through the window on one side, and instituting a general drag out after the topmost one had emerged. The passengers were eight in number, consisting of two ladies, two children, one blind man and three other male persons. One of the two drivers was somewhat injured. The fore wheels were detached at the first plunge, and the horses proceeded to Silver Creek, as if nothing had happened.—*Fredonia Censor.*

THE MINESOTA EXPEDITION.

We do not know when we have been more gratified or surprised than on last evening. Just as the night was making dusk our office, in stepped our old friend Professor Randall, of Cincinnati, but late of Minesota and the Indian country, with a beard flowing as wild as a Mexican. Mr. Randall was attached to Mr. Owen's corps of engineers, sent out by the U. S. government to explore that interesting and valuable region.

Mr. R. presented to us two bags of rice from the lakes at the head of the St Croix, one as prepared for food by the Indians, and the other in the rough state for sowing. *As we gather from Prof.* Randall, this wild rice, for such it is, (*Zizania aquatica,*) is infinitely superior in taste and far more nutricious than the rice of the southern states, grows abundantly as an indigenous production, and can be cultivated to almost any extent in the rivers and lakes that abound in that territory. After the tops of the rice plants have been tied up in small sheafs as it stands growing in the water, an Indian squaw with her canoe will gather from five to ten bushels per day.

It will grow in water from six inches to five feet deep—where it finds a muddy soil. The stalk of it, and the branches or ears, that have the seed, resembling oats, both in appearance and manner of growing; the stalks are full of joints, and rise from 1½ to 4 feet above the water.

Mr. R. was taken prisoner by the Sioux Indians, who robbed him of all his apparatus, and then sent him off on a four hundred mile tour without gun or provisions. He retained—and that only by wrestling it from an Indian by main force—a flag presented by the citizens of Demoines.

Before letting him go, they cocked their guns at him, and drew their long knives under his throat to show him their love of "law and order."

In the spring Mr. R. expects to take a trip to California, by way of the Mormon settlements on the Salt Lakes.

SILVER MINES OF CALIFORNIA.

*We have heard a great deal of the gold in Cali*fornia; but we hear a story about silver there, which, if true, is much more attractive than that of gold.—For the benefit of those who are about to seek their fortunes there, we give it as it is. The St. Louis Republican says: "A gentleman, who has spent some years of his life in Mexico, has sent us a communication, the substance of which is, that in 1840 he was in the city of Mexico. While there he heard much of the existence of gold mines in that country. In 1840, while Mr. Bustamente was looking over the ancient records preserved within the palace, he found a memorial from Upper California to the head of government, signed by one of the missionaries in that region, in which he gave a narrative of the discovery of an immense vein of *native silver.* Great masses of this ore were found on the surface of the earth, some of which were equal in weight to twenty quintals, (20,000 pounds,) and there were many indications of a permanent vein of this ore. In reply to this communication, the record goes on to state that the government instructed the missionary to have the mine of silver covered up, and that its existence should be kept a profound secret, under penalty of death. The government gave as a reason for this injunction, that if the existence of such immense mineral wealth in California should become known to the people of the city of Mexico, such would be the tendency of emigration to that quarter that the safety of the city might be greatly endangered." This is the substance of the communication. The materials for a discovery of the whereabouts of this precious deposite of silver are very scanty, nor do the records supply any clew to them; but as California is soon to be overrun with adventurers, in search of sudden and easily-acquired wealth, perhaps it would be well enough for them to take this matter into the account of possible discoveries.—*Cincinnati Atlas.*

THE REVOLUTION IN ROME.

There is hope that the Italian people have at last found the secret of their strength—a federal union. At Turin there is already a sort of Philadelphia Congress, and the new Roman ministry declare that their hearts beat high at the very idea of "a federal part, which, respecting existing States and their

Those who are curious in comparisons may refer to the "letter to an American" on Italy, published some time ago in this journal, in which we declared that the Italians would soon adopt the federal form of republicanism. They have adopted the idea, to whose development time alone is wanting.

We deeply regret, for all the best interests of mankind, that the Roman people should have come into hostile collision with the Pope's Swiss guards and servants. The illustrious Pius it was who gave the key-note to that grand crash of human liberation which has filled Europe with its encores since the days of February. We shall regard it as an evil day for humanity if ever the Pontiff is driven out of Rome.

But we have good faith that Pope Pius will continue to guide and govern the movement his own voice awoke. Christian Rome, without its Pope, would be as desolate as old Rome after its Cæsars. The Romans are impatient of his peace-policy, in clinging to which, we think, he has been badly advised; but they have no disaffection towards his person or his dignity. If he were Julius the Second, he would be as absolute over them as Hildebrand or Sixtus Quintus. But the Romans demand liberty—will have, must have it. Whether the Pope goes on or not, they will advance—they are right.

While our undiminished respect is with the great Pontiff, our souls and wishes are with the brave Italian nation, so nobly perfecting itself for independence. *Viva l' Italia!—The Nation.*

NO BACKING OUT.—The steamer Andrew Jackson, Capt. Eckert, on her last trip from N. Orleans to Cincinnati, entered the canal at Louisville, and after passing through the locks, met another large boat in the canal, filling it from side to side. The captain on either boat insisted on the other backing out; each refused; words ran high; each threatened the other to put on steam and rush through first.—At this point the superintendent of the canal made his appearance, and decided that the Andrew Jackson should back down to the basin, and suffer the other to pass on into the locks, saying the other boat had entered by permission, and that the Jackson ought to have stopped at the basin. Capt. Eckert, after giving vent to a few bitter, bold curses upon the superintendent, reluctantly prepared to back the Jackson down to the basin. One of his deck hands, an Irishman, who with flushed cheeks and heaving bosom, had witnessed the contest, here exclaimed: "Capt. Eckert? this is your boat, you can back her if you choose," (and seizing a screw driver, and pointing to the figure head, a likeness of Gen. Jackson, carved in hickory,) "but this ould feller never backs." Applying the instrument, he began to unscrew the figure-head from the bowsprit, with the declaration, "No man ever backed him living, and while I can raise an arm, no man shall back him dead." So saying, he unscrewed the figure, took it upon his shoulder, carried it up town, called his friends together, held a carousal over it, till the boat got through, then replaced it in its position, and resumed his accustomed place on the forecastle of the Andrew Jackson.—*Globe.*

QUICK TRAVELING.—Two young Pennsylvanians, now in this city, have invented a new method of traveling, which, if found successful, promises to supercede all those now in use. We have had communicated to us only the following inklings of the plan, the projectors being resolved to make application to Congress or to some state legislature for patronage before divulging sufficient to set others on the track of their discovery. The method used secures so great advantage in point of speed that the vehicle is propelled at the rate of 200 to 300 miles an hour. This would carry a person from Boston to New Orleans in five to eight hours, and afford a trip to Washington and back in three to four hours—a very pretty morning or evening drive. The new mode of locomotion can be used as well in winter as in summer, ice and snow being no impediments. Another advantage claimed for the new method is its safety, and exemption from liability to *accidents.* With regard to the reality and utility of the invention, we can state at least that the projectors are not visionaries; but the *bona fide* authors of at least one very ingenious and valuable mechanical invention as the records and the exhibition rooms of the patent office will show. They are precluded at present from bringing their locomotive invention to the test of experiment by the lack of funds.—*Boston Atlas.*

LAST HOURS OF THE PATRIOT BLUM.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

LEIPSIC, November 25, 1848.

I take the liberty of sending you a hasty sketch of the last hours of Robert Blum, the champion of German freedom, who was shot by command of the Court Martial at Vienna, on the 9th.

About two hours before the time appointed for his execution, a chaplain was deputed to visit him, and prepare him for death, of which he had received no previous notice. At first he could not believe the messenger of death, but the gloomy tidings was soon corroborated by a judge. He appeared quite calm, and collected, remarking to the chaplain.—"You know, perhaps that I am a German Catholic; I believe, therefore, you will exempt me from auricular confession." The minister, being of the same persuasion, of course assented.

Blum begged a little time to write to his wife, children and mother, at Leipsic, which was granted. After some moments of conversation with the chaplain, during which he was perfectly calm, he said, "I am exceedingly happy to have made the acquaintance of so worthy and Christian a man; I wish to leave you a remembrance, but have nothing but a hair brush left; will you accept that from me, and thereby afford me my last pleasure?" He was now summoned to the place of execution. An officer approached him with handcuffs and fetters, but he said, "No, I will die a German! Believe me, I will make no effort to escape—spare me from your chains." His request was granted and the procession moved on, guarded by two thousand military. On his way, he became affected to tears, and remarked to those around him, "Robert Blum has indeed wept, but not the delegate Blum; he dies with a free conscience. The husband, the father weeps. I was thinking of my dear wife and children."

At 7¼ A. M. they arrived at the place of execution. Blum stepped out of the carriage and asked who was to shoot him. On being told the "Jager," he said, "I am glad of that; the Jager aim well; on the 26th of October they wounded me." As they proceeded to bind his eyes he said. "No let me look death in the face;" but upon being told that the "Jager" could take better aim if they did not see his eyes, he answered, "if that is the case, I willingly summit." He then repeated his last words—the rallying word's of Germany's noble sons—"I die for German freedom—for that I have fought—my country, forget me not." As is the custom, provost begged three times for mercy—a solemn mockery—and nine soldiers stepped forward and fired. Two balls struck him—one in the eye, the other on the left side of the breast—death was, doubtless, instantaneous.

On Monday the intelligence reached Leipsic, and produced the greatest excitement. A mass meeting was held in the Odeon, and many resolutions were passed, among which the following:—"That all the friends of Robert Blum wear a badge of mourning on their hats or breasts." Also to "bring the corpse to Leipsic and annually to celebrate his death." After the meeting, the people marched in great numbers to the Austrian consul's residence, pulled down the coat of arms, which they carried to the market place, stuck it up on a lamp post that all might see it, and then smashed it into atoms.

From the market place they went to the Cafe Francais, the proprietor of which is a known enemy of Blum; here they demolished the windows, and probably would have proceeded to greater violence, had not the Communal Guard arrived, upon which the mob dispersed. Since then the city has remained comparatively quiet. A subscription has been started for the benefit of the widow and four children.

Such has been the end of a man of great talents, though of humble birth and self education. He commenced when a boy as a boot black and "candle snuffer" at the theatre of Leipsic. He afterwards became ticket-taker, finally cashier, and was one of the most enterprising of the establishment. During the latter years of his life he was a book merchant. He was a man of very singular appearance, as his likeness, which you will undoubtedly have in abundance, will show. If there is time I will send you one of the best. In his death he will perhaps serve the cause of German liberty better than in his life.

MONKS OF LA TRAPPE.

The Steamer Martha Washington landed forty from France. They arrived in New Orleans after a voyage of only thirty days from Havre on the ship Brunswick, and immediately reshipped on the Martha Washington for Kentucky. They proceed from here to the neighborhood of Bardstown, where they possess 1,400 acres of ground. They design permanently locating themselves at that point, and there is no doubt but that they will prove valuable citizens.

There are six priests among them, evidently men of superior minds. Capt. Irvine of the Martha Washington informs us that he never had a better behaved and more orderly set of people to travel with him in his life. They are strict in their habits and very industrious. They bring with them a large quantity of utensils, and an infinite variety of *fruits, flowers, garden seeds, trees,* &c: in fact every thing necessary to establish a colony in the wilds of Kentucky." Not even forgetting their wooden shoes. They are economical and abstemious in their habits, and live like a band of brothers. The trip from Havre was a remarkably short one, (30 days) and they took rations sufficient to last for 60 days. The Captain of the boat informs us that they continued to eat the rations brought from France during their trip to Louisville. They expressed much wonder to see the hands on the Steamer eat so hartily and waste such vast quantities of food daily. They are poor, but we learn, had funds to spare to all whom they met in a needy condition. There were quite a number of German emigrants aboard the boat that they provided for during the trip. They had upwards of twelve tons of moveables aboard the boat, and helped put it on shore themselves, being always ready to work. Upon being told that hemp grows in Kentucky to the height of 14 feet with little or no cultivation, they were lost in amazement. The immense forests along the Mississippi made a deep impression on their minds. —*Louisville Courier, Dec.* 19.

A MISSISSIPPI WEDDING.

The Natchez Free Trader announces a marriage which took place in the Court House there on the 11th inst., and adds the following description of the scene at the wedding:

"The minister had just been elected brigadier general of this brigade, and, when called upon to officiate at the marriage ceremony, was busily engaged in calculating his majority, which was large, having no opponent. In another corner of the house was a group of men calculating the loss of Cass and gain of Taylor; and in the door of the house stood the deputy sheriff, selling a poor fellow's corn for a small suspicion of debt; while the probate clerk, at his table, was busily engaged in calling off the land assessment book; and in another corner of the house stood a group of boys swapping marbles. The minister commenced the ceremony, while the Taylor men called out 104 gain for Taylor there, and the Cass men said "d—n the luck." The sheriff shouted "how much for the corn—who'll give more for the corn?" the clerk called out the "N. E. quarter of the west half the section 12, township 13, range 12 east;" and Billy in the corner cried out, "I won't give you two blacks for a white alley." But, under all the disadvantageous circumstances, the reverend gentleman, with his maiden laurels fresh upon his brow, retained his gravity and performed the ceremony; and as he finished the benediction, he remarked to the happy couple that "Edmonds only received one vote in this county."

BLACK LEAD MINES IN BUCKS CO.—The Germantown Telegraph says: We learn that an enterprising company from Philadelphia have commenced digging for Black Lead or Plumbago, at the old mine on the farm of Edmund Plumley, in Southampton, Bucks county. This mine was worked, some years since, by William Rodman, Esq., of Bustleton, and others, and a large quantity of Black Lead taken out, most of which was exported to England, but owing to the low price of the article, *the digging was discontinued.* At the present time, we are informed, the increased demand for Black Lead, and consequent high price, offer sufficient inducements for working the mine again, which is to be carried on with vigor, some of the best miners in the country having been engaged.—The Black Lead from this mine is of a superior quality, and is reported to be the purest found in this country or in Europe.

By Telegraph to Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Journals.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—7 P. M.

Mr Clay reached Louisville on the 22dinst., and was to leave on the 24th on board the Alex. Scott for New Orleans. His health was much improved. The prevalence at New Orleans of the cholera, it is thought, will change his purpose of visiting that city at present.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30—9 A. M.

At an early hour this morning the steamer Tributary which runs between this city and Louisville, took fire and burnt to the water's edge. Total loss. The Arkansas, lying along side, also took fire, but suffered no farther damage than the destruction of her cabin. The Tributary was valued at $5,000.—Insured $3,900. The damage of the Arkansas $300.

Owing to the freshets in the various rivers we have no communication with St. Louis either by mail or Telegraph since the 18th.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 29.

The House met yesterday but without transacting any business adjourned to Monday.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.

The cholera reports from New Orleans have caused a general inactivity in the markets. The river has fallen five inches.

A despatch from Pittsburgh, of December 30, says: "Alarming reports in relation to the cholera reach us from below. A gentleman, passenger in the steamer Diadem, reports three deathes on board that boat. Six on steamer Watkins, and four on steamer Savannah. When he left New Orleans, people were leaving by hundreds. Advices to the 24th ult. reports on that day, 43 deaths the day previous at the Charity Hospital."

A Telegraphic despatch dated the 28th, in the Charleston Courier, states there had been a decrease in the mortality, the previous few days, caused by the thinning out of the population, who had gone, leaving in great numbers by all possible opportunities. Business generally throughout the city was at a stand still.

WASHINGTON Jan. 2.

SENATE.—The Vice President called the Senate to order at the usual hour.

Sundry petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

The credentials of Mr. Badger, the newly elected Senator from North Carolina, to serve for six years from the fourth of March next, were presented.

Mr. Bradbury, *submitted a resolution which* was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, authorizing the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a special board of commissioners to settle all claims against the United States.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, from the committee on Military Affairs, to whom had been submitted a memorial from Messes. Aspinwall and others, in relation to *the Panama railroad, made a report* thereon which was read and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE.—The House was called to order by the Speaker. After the usual ceremonies, a number of petitions were presented.

Two thousand copies of Col. Fremont's report was ordered printed; also report of Lieut. Emory to be bound in one volume.

The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up a bill from the committee on Ways and Means making appropriation to meet the deficiencies in the expenditures of government.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—7 P. M.

Two cases of cholera and one death at the Marine Hospital within two days ending 9 o'clock Sunday morning. Yesterday one new case and no death.—One new case to-day and no death. No new cases in the city since the 20th ult.

Capt. Vennie of barque Jesumam from Curacora 12th Sept. says:—We learn from the blockading squadron at Maracaibo, that the American steamer Scourge was captured while attempting to go into the harbor for wood.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

The Union contains and endorses a letter from Detroit, stating that Gen. Cass will return to the Senate.

Advices from the Rio Grande are to the 24th Nov. Sloop of War St. Louis, Com. Cook, and U. S. Brig Perry were daily expected from Monteviedo. The U. S. steamer Allegany, Lieut. Hunter, sailed for Maderia on the 19th instant.

The Pacific mail steamer California, Captain Forbes, was to leave positively on the 25th of November.

A dispatch from Columbus, Jan. 1st. says, a spirited debate was had upon the contested seats without any final result.

Pugh defended the claims of himself and Pierce on the democratic side, and Mr. Spencer in favor of his and Runyan's right to seat.

Tuesday, Jan. 2.

House resumed and concluded debate. At the close of the debate, Townsend tree soil moved an adjournment. Lost.

A resolution declaring Messrs. Pugh and Pierce entitled to seats was lost—yeas 25, nays 26. Question next taken upon resolution giving Messrs. *Spencer and Runyan seats.* Yeas 22, nays 28.—Three Free Soilers voting with the majority.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 2

Reports of cholera on the rivers have been much exaggerated. *No case yet above Vicksburg.* A despatch from New Orleans of 26th ult. says 201 deaths have occured within the last two days. Business nearly suspended. Thousands are leaving the city.

The rumor of the destruction of Col. Hays' command, brought by the steamer Fanny to N. Orleans, is without foundation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1849.

SENATE.—Mr. Baldwin moved to rescind the resolution passed at the beginning of the session, calling upon the President for a list of all treaties in relation to reciprocal trade with foreign nations.—Carried. He offered the same yesterday in a modified form. Lies over. It instructs the select committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act conferring on the President the power by proclamation to establish reciprocal trade with foreign governments in certain cases.

HOUSE.—Mr. Vinton took up the bill for supplying deficiencies in last year's appropriation bill; they were considered and amendments were offered.—One allowing the Sergeant at Arms a clerk at $4 a day. Advocated by Messrs. Smith, of Ia., and Vinton, of Ohio.

Mr. Root, of Ohio, offered a proviso limiting the Sergeant at Arms to one assistant. Yeas, 89 nays, 82. Adopted.

Mr. Vinton, from the committee of ways and means, reported navy and revolutionary pension bills.

Thompson; of Indiana, from the committee on elections, reported in favor of Mr. Sibley, of Wisconsin taking his seat. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Rockwell, of Conn., the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, in the chair. Bill establishing Board of Commissioners to settle private claims against the United Statees government, was taken up and discussed, but no definite action had upon it.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 2, 1849—2½ P M.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The House met at 12 o'clock to-day. The Secretary presented the returns of the election of the various members.

Mr. Fegely called the House to order; and after the reading of the Returns, the Roll was called, and one hundred gentlemen answered to their names.

The House then proceeded to ballot for Speaker. The following is the result of the 1st ballot:

For Mr Packer, (Democrat)	49
" Mr Evans, (Whig)	44
" Mr Herring, (Native)	4
" Mr Robb, "	1
" Mr Steele, "	1
" Mr Fegely, (Democrat)	1

Mr Packer is from Lycoming county; Mr Evans from Chester; Mr Herring, Mr Robb, and Mr Steele, are Democrats.

No choice having been effected, the House proceeded to a 2nd ballot, with the following result:

For Mr. Packer.	49
" Mr. Evans,	46
" Mr. Herring,	4

No choice having been effected, the House proceeded to a Third ballot. No choice having been made on the Third ballot, the House adjourned.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1849.

1848.

Another leaf in the Book of Time has been paged and read by the whole human family, Turk, Hindoo, European and American. To all, the year 1848 has been the mother of mighty events. Upon her lap rebellion against the "divine right of Kings," and the too long exercised power of the few over the many, has been nursed into successful revolution. Revolutions, it has been often and truly said, never go backwards, but like Time itself, continue to roll on to the end of their mission. Thus the bright spark of LIBERTY, kindled by our forefathers, years long gone by, on the rocky shores of New England, has continued to blaze and warm the masses of all mankind until even the Russian serf acknowledges its grateful glow, and all Europe is convulsed with its heat. When 1848 entered upon its cycle, the last of the Bourbons sat upon the throne of France, and fancied no power on earth strong enough to hurl him from power. In imagination he no doubt pictured to himself a long and quiet reign, and when at last he should be gathered to that common receptacle of Kings and beggars, the grave, his power would descend to one of his decendants. But how vain are all *kingly* calculations in this age of reform and progress. The masses arose in their might and spake, and the individual that laid down at night a King, was, ere the setting of another sun, a fugitive and a wanderer, compelled to solicit even charity to enable him to reach a foreign land. The glittering bayonets of a hired soldiery, and the massive fortifications upon which he had misspent the public treasure, could not save him, for the people arose in their might and majesty, and their fiat was one from which neither the bayonet nor the sword could successfully appeal. France, that was governed by a monarch when 1848 was in its infancy, ere it reached manhood's prime became a Republic.

Not in France alone, however, has the fires of revolution burnt brightly. In Germany, Austria, Hungary, Ireland and Rome, the flint has been struck which must ultimately kindle a fire that will consume the last vestage of Despotism. What though Mitchel be a prisoner in the Hulks of Bermuda, and O'Brien condemned to be "hung, drawn and quartered," think you Ireland will not yet be free? What though hundreds of her patriotic sons have been driven into exile by English oppression, and her people to starvation by church tithes, exacted in the name of religion, think you there is not a fearful day of reckoning laid up for the oppressor, the day and hour of which he knoweth not! What though the patriots of Vienna were overpowered by numbers, and at the point of the bayonet compelled to surrender, think you blood enough was shed by the conquerer to quench the fire of freedom that has burned so brightly throughout the year 1848! No! we answer, in the language of the *Pennsylvanian;* the blood spilt by Power to appease its vengeance is ever so much oil poured upon the flames of freedom, and only hastens and aggravates the fate of the tyrant.—Men are only temporally appalled by the axe, and regal cruelty has often, in the very hour of its triumph and its proscriptions, made new leaders for the people by its cruelty to their old ones. Who believes that the bloody scenes of Vienna have blotted out the remembrance of the popular sufferings, or extinguished affection for popular rights? Who believes that the assassination of the patriot Blum, if it has shocked the public heart, has also paralized it? Who believes that if Berlin is overawed by sixty thousand soldiery—if her Senate is dragooned and threatened—that, therefore, the people are asleep or afraid? The rulers of Germany—her bloody soldiers—her besotted Kings—her dissolute ministers—have yet to learn the lesson that was taught Louis Philippe—that the united masses of any country, intent upon Freedom, cannot be overthrown, or even retarded, in this age, by bristling cannon, frowning battlements or long lines of hired troops. Pope Pius, of Rome, understood human nature and the spirit of the age better than the despots of Germany and Austria. The first demand of the people for their rights was listened to with respect, and granted [illegible] course left to retain even the semblance of power; and when the masses have once drank of the pierian spring, and discovered that power to govern ought to be conferred by them alone, they demanded more, and the minister that refused them, and treated their demands with contempt, soon fell before their onward march and just wrath. Even the bristling bayonets of the Pontiff's Swiss guard, could not aid would not save him, for they saw the popular current and fraternzied with the people. The Pope deserves well of his country, not only for having been prompt to submit to the first wishes of his fellow-citizens—not only for having anticipated some of their wants—but because he made no bloody resistance to their last demands. He has never given a better evidence of his ability to govern an intelligent State than by this timeous and peaceful submission. Such are some of the mighty events which has perminently marked the year 1848 in the old world. The year has passed away to make room for another, but the deeds it has given birth to, will live forever!

While Europe has been convulsed by these volcanic eruptions of popular rights, events not less import, though bloodless, have marked the year 1848 in this our own favored land. A foreign war, commenced in defence of our just rights and national honor, and prosecuted with the most signal success in spite of opponents at home and abroad, has been brought to a just and honorable termination and peace once more reposes beneath the wings of our national eagle. A vast accession of territory acquired from our vanquished foe, and which the opponents of the Democratic and progressive spirit of the age, sneeringly told us, was a baron waste, not worth a dollar, bids fair, in mineral wealth, to rival the far famed mines of the Indies. Internal trade and foreign commerce have both combined to prove the justice of the policy of the present Administration; and even the whig party which, from the time the memory of man runeth not back to the contrary, has steadily opposed and condemned every measure proposed and carried out by the democratic party, lent itself to vindicate the war through the instrumentality of which our vast and valuable possessions on the Pacific were acquired. Gen. Taylor, a man unknown to fame previous to the breaking out of the Mexican war, and whose only merit or claim to the suffrages of the people, was acquired in its prosecution, has been elected President by the votes of those, who, but a few months previous, had pronounced it "unjust" "unholy" "God abhored," and even went so far as to wish those engaged in it might be welcomed with "bloody hands to hospital graves." Was a measure ever so fully and triumphantly vindicated, as the war with Mexico, in the election of Gen. Taylor by those who had opposed it.—Never! And these have been a few of the events that have marked the year 1848 on this continent.

"THE QUAKER CITY."—This is the title of a new weekly in Philadelphia, edited by that prolific writer of fiction, GEORGE LIPPARD, Esq. We have not seen a copy of it, but hope we will be favored with an exchange, as there are a good many things we like in the editor, especially the fearless and independent manner he wields the pen in the cause of the people against the monopolies of the few. Give us your hand, George; we never publish prospectuses for Philadelphia weeklies, *that's flat,* but we can speak a good word occasionally for a good fellow.

☞ *What has become of Graham's Magazine for January?* All its subscribers here received theirs, but yet it has'nt made its appearance on our table. This is wrong, *decidedly.* Will our *salt-river* associate, Patterson, look to it?

PITTSBURGH SATURDAY MORNING POST.—The first number of a paper bearing this title, has been received. It is issued from the office of the Daily Post, and edited by L. Harper—(we will not say "Esq." after reading his article on the foolishness of titles) with much ability and tact. It is designed as a political and miscellaneous paper, and we have no doubt it will attain, as it ought, an immense circulation on this side of the Alleghenies. If any of our friends wish a weekly paper from Pittsburgh, we should be happy to forward their names for this.

For the Erie Observer.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

MR. EDITOR.—As the scenes of the late election have passed by, and the Democracy have quietly settled down to await another opportunity to redeem their lost position at the head of the affairs of the nation and state, may we not profitably reason together, relative to whom we will have for standard bearers in the next campaign? So far as we now know, the office of Canal Commissioner stands first among those which are to be filled at the next election. The secret of the success of the Democracy in former elections, is told in the care taken to select men known to possess the necessary qualifications to discharge the onerous duties of that important office, and of exalted character for promptness and honesty. It is to be hoped that the party will never falter from the practice of weighing well the character of the men it is to select. In following it up, I propose to offer for the consideration of the Democracy, through the medium of your widely circulated and useful paper, the name of EDWARD A. PENNIMAN, Esq., of Philadelphia, as worthy of, and entitled to, the nomination for Canal Commissioner. Mr. P. has proved a very useful and zealous laborer in the great Democratic harvest, for a number of years. He is not very old in years, but we boast of his age in point of talent and energy. While we attribute to him the character of a gentleman and scholar, we praise him for his powers of eloquence and readiness as a debator. Mr. P. may be set down as a working politician. By the labor of his hands he earns his bread, and stores his expansive mind with useful information, at an expense of health, time and treasure. His pleasing manners, genteel deportment and extensive acquaintance, will call to his support a host of warm supporters from the opposition party, who swerve from their politics only when like exalted characters are fairly brought into the political field. Mr. P. would be found upon the *rostrum* in opposition to any opposing candidate.

His easterly location may be a cause, by some in the west, for refusing to nominate him. This feeling should not be entertained. The true policy of the Democratic party now, is to meet upon mutual ground—pass by sectional jealousies, and unite for the common good. I now close this communication, Mr Editor, with the desire that it be sent abroad—that the Democracy of Pennsylvania may have an opportunity to consider the claims of one who would lead on to victory—glorious victory—to the next campaign. DELIBERATOR.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—New Year's day was kept here, as all such days *ought to* be, by a general interchange of visits and kindly greetings. Whether the poor and destitute were forgotten in the general hilarity or not, we of course, as genuine charity does not go about the streets proclaiming its deeds, have *no means of knowing.* We trust not, however; but if there are any whose granaries has been well filled during the past year, or upon which fortune has smiled bountifully, that neglected to give to the destitute in his or her *immediate neighborhood,* we say neglect this duty no longer. There are many in every community to whom the visit of the "good Samaritan," in the present cold weather, would be hailed with joy and gratitude. By such *timely visits how many* unfortunate brother might be saved from crime. It has been truly said to be the fruitful mother of crime. Let the philanthropists therefore remember this, and when they take up collections and raise subscriptions to procure flannel shirts for the sweltering savages of the Feejee Islands, would it not be well to call to mind the trite old adage, that "charity begins at home." Millions have been spent to shoe, shirt and convert, the heathen in Africa and the islands of the Pacific, and, it may be, much good has been accomplished by the expenditure; but how much has been contributed from the same source to clothe the destitute, and reclaim the fallen, that abound in every city in the country? The question is important, and now, at the commencement of the new year, is a good time to think of it. We may be singular, but it strikes us, we are more prone to see suffering and objects of charity afar off, than at our own doors, although the latter may have the greatest claim upon our purse and time. We trust we do not undervalue the labors of the missionary among the heathen, but we are certain there is a vast field of labor at home that has been but slightly [illegible]

CANAL COMMISSIONER.—In another column will be found a communication relative to our next candidate for Canal Commissioner, and proposing the name of EDWARD A. PENNIMAN, Esq., of Philadelphia, as a suitable person to receive the nomination of the Democratic Convention. We endorse everything that is said by our correspondent in praise of the qualifications of Mr. P. and have no doubt that should he receive the nomination, the Democracy could elect him by a decisive majority. We, however, have little faith in his receiving that nomination. The North will unquestionably claim the candidate, and we, for one, are not disposed to resist that claim.

THE GOLD DOLLAR.—We concur with the *Lancasterian* in the propriety of urging upon Congress the immediate passage of a bill directing the coining of one dollar gold pieces. A more acceptable act could not be passed by Congress The sudden influx of the precious metal which may be expected from California makes the present time most opportune for this measure. It has previously been urged upon Congress, and it is hoped that now, immediate steps will be taken to carry out what may be regarded as the wishes of the entire American People. Who in our community would not infinitely prefer one of these dollar pieces, in preference to the ragged promises to pay, which now form the basis of our circulating medium. The effect of this step would be electrical in forming our currency. It would soon drive out of circulation our own ragged Relief notes and also exclude the small paper manufactures

By Telegraph.

Dispatches for the Weekly Observer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—7 P. M.

MARKET.—The demand for home trade in flour is good, and prices going up. There was nothing at the close of decent character. Store was not to be had below $5 75 and pure 6@6 12½.

Meal $2 94@3 for Jersey.

Rye flour $3 12@3 25.

Market for wheat continues dull—only sales prime Ohio at $1 14.

Not much doing in corn—market steady sales at 60@61: for new 65, for old and new Jersey.

Oats 43@44. Sales pork at $12 25@12 50 for prime, $14 75@15 25 for mess, $15 50 for new mess; there is a good deal of excitement among dealers.

Lard dull.

No new cases of Cholera and *no deaths at Quarantine* since last report. None in the city.

A despatch *from Boston* this morning announced that the Steamer Hibernia from North Hampton, 12th December, arrived there having anchored off Nantucket Roads last night. She has experienced a constant succession of gales, and puts into Boston for a supply of coal. She has 300 tons freight. We have news from Augusta, Me. On the 2d inst. an extensive robery was committed on the Augusta bank. The loss is said to be upwards of $21,000 which has not yet been recovered, and no clew been had of the robbers. The bank was broken open between Saturday night and Monday morning, and 13 square boxes of silver and $500 in each; 6 bags 200 to $300 each; a package or bag of gold $3,415; a quantity of Sovereigns; $5000 foreign bills; $400. A package of foreign bills, amount unknown, directed to J. Bruver, Tecumseh bank, were taken. The President of the bank has offered $1,000

There is nothing of interest in Congressional news.

Butter and cheese steady.

BUFFALO, Jan. 5—10 A. M.

There is not ing doing in Buffalo market and I have no quotations.

IRISH NEWS.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out at the Brewry owned by Wm. Taylor, at the foot of Genesee street, fronting the canal.—The wind was blowing a gale at the time and piercing cold. The brewery was soon enveloped in flames, and the fire communicated to the soap factory of Gillis & Co. which within a short time was entirely consumed. The brewery and contents was destroyed. The fire then extended eastward towards the terrace communicating with a row of wooden buildings. The flames spread with fearful rapidity until some fifteen or twenty buildings were laid in ruins. There was great difficulty in obtaining a supply of water as it had been drawn off from the canal. More than twenty families were thrust into the biting winds thinly clad and homeless. It was impossible for one to ascertain on the spot at this late hour of the night the amount of the loss of property, but it cannot be very small at least.

☞ It is the only cure for dropsy. It will give relief in all cases of Gravel, and is a sure cure for that disease in its other stages. It will restore to a state of health the debilitated liver of Kidney, eradicate all the morbid humors which are secreted by the stomach. It will have from the body all corruptions. It will expel the gums of Rheumatism and Gout from the blood by its single action upon the urinal fluid. It will cure palpitation of the heart, caused by an undue flow of blood through organ. It will give voice and tone to the digestive organs. It will promote a healthy and proper insensible perspiration without which no system could sustain itself. It will completely change the whole man, if diseased, both and mind will feel its influence. Dr. G. C. Vaughan's Great Anne can Remedy will do all this, and a trial is the only argument necessary to convince that we have said. We have tried it, and from it had various, told others, they have all proved its astonishing powers, the press all over the country speak of it, the agents say it sells better than and no home ever sold before. There can be now living who would have been in their grave, had not this article been presented to them. See our almanac, read certificates names, call and get pamphlets.

☞ Who would not rather enjoy the pleasures of health, and the agreeable consciousness of well being, to the griping pains of disease—the latter continuance of ill-health and the chilling thought of never recovering.

But of all diseases whose not non-attention to escape a disease of the lungs. The very idea of taking a victim to consumption, sends a horror to the heart-strings of late. But oh how joyous the thought is there and heaven are still our own, when just before despair had spread her dark canvass over us.

Such, kind reader, are the pleasurable sensations experienced by hundreds who by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, have this day cheated slowly but surely driven from their system, and health—rosy health, again restored to their languishing bodies.

See advertisement. 31

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 28th ult., by the Rev G. Robinson, Mr. GARDIAH MILLAR, of Erie, and Miss L. WADSWORTH, of Harborcreek.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. G. W. Cleveland, Mr. WILSON MOORE, of Waterford, and Miss HANNAH CAMPBELL, of Rockdale, Crawford county.

On the 28th ult., in Waterford, by I. M. White, Esq., Mr. ALEXANDER FRITTS, and Miss SAPHRONIA MCLALLEN.

On the 1st inst., by the same, Mr. LEMAN R. SEDGWICK, and Miss ADALINE GARDNER.

On the 1st inst., by the same, in Waterford, Mr. JAS. HENDRICKS, and Miss MARY ANN HARVEY.

On Christmas night, at the house of the late Mr. Burton, Millcreek, by Rev. A. G. Laurie, Mr. HIRAM PRESTON, and Miss SARAH HARTWELL.

DIED.

On the 29th ult., Mr. JOHN HALL, of Springfield township, aged 64 years.

On the 1st inst., MARGARET, wife of JAMES COTTER, of this city, aged 36 years. Philadelphia papers please copy.

On the 29th ult., in Girard, Mr. DAVID MARTIN, of *Consumption, aged 36 years.*

Public Schools.

The Public Schools of the Borough will be opened on Friday the 12th inst., for the reception of scholars, under the superintendence of the following teachers:

EAST WARD—Principal—Mr. J. B. Smith, Boys' Grammar School. Miss M. Smith, Girl's Grammar School.

Miss Maria Ball and Miss A. Jaques, Primary School.

WEST WARD—Principal—Mr. M. B. Beals, Boys Grammar School. Mrs. C. Sullivan, Girls' Grammar School.

Mr. D. J. McCann and Miss H. Heck, Primary School.

TEXT BOOKS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

McGuffey's or Webster's spelling book; McGuffey's 1st, 2d and 3d Readers, Colburn's Arithmetic; Goodrich's National Geography, Slates and Pencils.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Parkam's English Grammar, Colburn's and Davies' Arithmetic, Mitchell's Geography, Goodrich's Geography, Goodrich's General and Hale's U. S. History, McGuffey's 4th and 5th Readers, writing Books, Inkstands, slates and Pencils.

Parents are particularly requested to furnish the pupils only ... Books as are required by the Teachers.

A daily register of the attendance and progress of each scholar will be kept and reported.

From the situation and arrangement of these new Houses as well as from the ability and experience of the Teachers, the Directors feel confident that these Schools will be what the Law designed they should be—Common Schools for all the children of the District. JAMES C. REID, Sec'y.

Jany. 6, 1849. 31

1849. NEW CONCERN. 1849.

Grocery and Liquor Store at No 5, Bennell, Block, Erie, Pa.

A LARGE quantity of Groceries and Liquors are for sale at reduced prices, until the opening of navigation. The stock of Groceries on hand consists of

Teas, Pepper Sauce, Ginger, Molasses, Cloves, Coffee, English Currants, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cinna. Sugars, Salted O'd, Spices, W. Str'd Oil, Cigars, Cocoa, Sperm Candles, Tobacco, Raisins, Snuff, etc

Wines and Liquors as follows: viz Fourth proof, dark, and pale Brandy; Rum; Gin; old Monongahala Whiskey; Sweet, Port, Madeira, and Malaga Wines. *Also*—Salt, Plaster and Fish.

All of the above articles are offered at cost, adding transportation, for the purpose of closing up the concern. Tavern keepers and others wishing to buy Groceries or Liquors, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices and qualities. This is the largest stock in the city, and will be sold at a bargain. Give us a call.

JOHN B. COOK.

Erie, January'1, 1849. y34

SUGAR MOLASSES selling for 37½ cts per gallon, at No. 5, Bonnell Block, by JOHN B. COOK.

Jan. 1, 1848.

To the Honorable, the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Erie County Pa, Feb'y Term,

THE Petition of Wm. A. Besley, of Harborcreek township, respectfully showeth that he is well provided with House room and conveniences for keeping an inn or tavern, at the house he now occupies, known as the half-way house. Your petitioner therefore prays the court to grant him a license for keeping an inn or tavern, and will ever pray, &c. WM. A BESLEY.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the township of Harborcreek, in which the above named inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that Wm. A. Besly, the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with House room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travelers.

John Dodge,	P. Elliott,	Ezra Throop,
South Whitney,	Calvin Throop,	Joseph Greenwood,
Ella Cowden,	G. T. Elliott	Wm. S. Simson,
Isaac Hiles, jr.	James Bawley,	W Taggart
Harborcreek, Jan'y. 6, 1849.		3t34

To the Honorable, the Judges now holding a Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Erie.

THE Petition of James Brawley, of Harborcreek township, respectfully showeth that he still contigues in his old stand, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for keeping an inn or tavern. Your petitioner therefore prays the court to grant him a license to keep an *inn or tavern, and he will ever pray, &c.* JAMES BRAWLEY.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Harborcreek township, in which the above inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that James Brawley, the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that said inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Archibald Kirkpatrick,	Chas. T. Kendrick,	O. D. Haddock,
Ella Cowden,	Flora Elliott,	Aaron Twitchell
Lewis Moore,	Almond Fuller,	A. Soules,
W. Taggart,	Wm. Saltsman,	D. E. Flower.
Harborcreek, Jan'y. 6, 1849.		3t31

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions, of Erie County.

THE petition of Stephen Munger, of the Village of Albion township of Conneaut, county of Erie, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at that house he now occupies in the township of Conneaut. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. STEPHEN MUNGER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the village of Albion, township of Conneaut, in the county of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed, is proposed to be kept, do certify that Stephen Munger, the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Pearson Clark	James D. Robinson,	T. Robinson,
John Hunt,	James P. Paul,	Aaron Gary,
Luther Litchfield,	George Spaulding,	C. W. Cross,
Isaac Bumpus,	Horace Wickwire,	Thomas Hurst,
Albion, January 6, 1849,		3t33*

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Erie, January 1, 1849. Persons calling for any of the following letters will please say they are advertised. Two cents—the cost of advertising—is charged in addition to the regular postage.

Arbuckle P	Grabb Thomas P	Neff Frederick
Andrews Orson B	Goodrich Avory I	Nord John 2
Anderson Miss Syntha A	Harding Jaroan Hays Mrs Mary	Northups Josiah Nerbel Geo A
Anderson Rev R E	Hill Harrison	Owen Mrs Eliza
Adams Wilson 2	Henry R H	Owens Norton
Alexander Delilah	Hill E D	O'Brien Patrick
Allen James	Harper Blain & Gould	Olds P
Adams John C	Hegerty Julen	Puffer E
Adams Jacob	Hinsdale Sylvester D	Parmelee A R
Alexander Deacon	Heuver Daniel	Parmeler George
Anderson James	Hullman George	Pirreon Thomas
Adams Andrew M	Harper Sanford	Perkins Franklin
Akins Mrs Mary Ann	Hammon J W	Powers J S
Atkins Darius	Heron John A	Peck Charles S
Brown Mrs Dorathea	Hampson Robert	Portuess John
Bly Miss Louisa	Hershy Mary	Penen Sen John
Brown P S	Hershy B	Quirke James
Brace Nathaniel	Harris Charles	Rhamond Mrs Sarah
Billy Mrs Mary	Hill Arthur O	Rice Mrs Mary
Brown Jonathan	Henry Miss Jane	Rice Miss Ornilla
Brown Ransome	Howk Martin	Read Wilbur
Breed Rev John	Holstead Jonas	Riley Samuel
Brooks Miss Mary	Hull John P	Reed Wilburn
Blackford Mrs Hannah	Horthorn Nancy Jane Haskins Wm	Rice 2 Rathbun Andrew J
Brueurrn Cornelius	Hooper Sanford A	Rice Sherman
Bradshaw Miss Hannah Jane	Hyde J R Hubbard Miss E	Robertson Charles W Reed Mrs Nancy
Baker William H	Hocking Isaac	Rhode Jacob
Bice William	Hoffman Jacob	Russel David
Benson Carmell	Honghf Z L	Roberts Evin
Bartel Nicholas	Johnson Eliza	Rogers John L
Bateman Joseph S	Jordon Elizabeth	Rocford James
Birchard Delia	Jackson William	Robinson D G
Baker Charles 2	Jarvis Sidney S	Robinson David G 2
Bartlet Charles H 2	Jones Jesse 2	Rogers Z
Barber Robt V	Johnson Mariah	Shattuck Mrs Chauncy
Barber Henry	Jackson John	Smith Mr
Barton J & L	Jackson A W	Smith Henry
Bentley Martin	Jones Faulkner den	Shields Charles Sleeper L
Ball Mr	Jewett Joshua	Scoullar James
Belnap Morris	Jones C B	Spang & Co Messrs
Barnett Richard	Jones C C	Scott Joseph B
Barratt James E	Irish Horatio M	Swift Homer or Rufus
Bonnett Geo G	Jones Joseph D	Smith Master Silas E
Beamus James	Knoyle Griffith 2	Spaulding Wm
Beatly John	Knapp Mrs Melissa	Shank Jacob
Bone Geo W	Kelso Mrs. Anne	Slocum Lewis
Butler Charlott B	King William	Smith Philip S
Butler Daniel 2	Kilmore Ebenezer	Smith James
Bowman G	Keene J H	Smith Miss Susan S
Bowman Nancy Jane	Kerr Miss Amelia	Smith Miss Susan
Bycne James 2	Kenyon J C B	Stayton Murray Z
Bowes M	Kenseman Chester P	Slade Jedediah
Bonnell Mary	Kennedy M J	Steele William
Brainerd George N	Moder W M	Styles Levi or Henry or William Noble
Bruice George W	Lancaster Daniel	Starks Miss Rhoda 2
Clark William & Co	Lowry Mrs Ruth A	Stewart Capt John
Church C D	Lord Miss Lavina	Stough Martin
Chaffee John & Co	Lockwood Rev R S	Staeel Anthony
Church Amos	Lechner Miss Mary	Stewart Mrs Mary
Cannon Michael	Leckner Mary C	Stewart Capt John
Carnegie David	Lamson Francis	Sawtell Mrs Clarissa
Carney Nelson	Loper Benjamin E	Seguls Francis
Case Jas W	Lord James or Thomas Haynes	Sibley Peter Sullivan Daniel
Canada Wm	Logan Bell	Simeons Barcline H
Cochran Robney 2	Lavery Joseph	Sempford M
Cutler L H	Ledley Wm	Stoddard Samuel
Conine Leverett	Lowther J M	Teeman C
Coffee John	M'Gie en James H	Tompson James
Curtice Mr	M'Donald John M	Town David
Compton John	Mekim A M	Taylor Daniel
M'Connell John	M'Connell Jas 2	Titus Wm K
Cooley Rufus	M'Donald Wm	Taylor Keseiah Miss
Cole Chas	M'Nair Dorr Robt	Taylor Wm
Cullen Frederick	M'Creary David	Taylor Chas
Cossett C	McAlexander Felix	Thompson S L
Curtis Elizabeth	M'Donall Thomas	Tarlton Oliver C
Drake John	M'Creary John	Tibbits Allen
Driscall Dennis	M'Clay Mrs Elizabeth	Tyler Mr
Dawson Thos & Co	M Fayden Capt	Vanamup Mo timer
Deshron Asahel	M'Donald Wm	Vandine Henry
Dewey Chas 2	M'Ilenn James	Vanbranken James
Dents George	M'Connell Bernard	Van Vlick C B
Davis Isaac	M'Analty Hugh	Van Vranken James R
Davis William	M'Clure Samuel	Vanbranken Jackson
Bavier John T	M'Kinner H	White Alfred E
Dunn Lyman	Millar John	White Andrew 2
Downing Thomas	Milks Ezra	Wheeden Joseph
Dunbar James D 2	Massa Edward	Williams Henry Jr
Downer Miss P M	Messix Wilbur	Wittick Daniel G
Dorme John	M'bry Mrs Sarah	Wagner Michael
Dunn Mary	M'Llanga William	Walls Jessee
Dunley Henry	Merrit George	Hyde J R
Eckert Reginbiah	Mallor Henry	Walker Mrs Lydia
Eagleshart C 4	Martin John A	Williams Samuel
Eachus Miss Sidney	Marvin G W	Watts Miss Maria
Englehart C 4	Mackey John	Williams John
Ewing Henry	Music Mrs Eliza	Webster John W
Evans Robert	Millar A	Wallace John D
Fitzpatrick John 2	Messer W D	Williams Don Alonzo
Fry Charles	Marshall Mrs William	Wells David
Fry Clarissa	Miller Thos M	Wells Smith
Faber Theodore	Mallory Wm H	Winchester James
Ferguson John	Middaugh Martin H	Warren Sarah Jane
Flynt Alvy	Mahony Mrs Ellen	Walker Mr
Fish E	Metzler Miss Lucinda	Wadsworth Henry
Faulkins Mr	Mapes John	Wilkins John M
Fo ley Parker	Mathews John	Williams W E
Foly Hannah N	Mathews Mary J	Walcot Miss Elizabeth
Gallagher John	Marvin Eli S	Wilson Miss Mary J
Graves M W	Marvin Wesley	Wager John B
Gamesford Wm	Mason Mrs Pets B	Wakefield Nathan
Gallman Rev C W	Malick Henry	Williams Mrs Elisia
Gray E B	Mellen C	Wilcox Elisha
Godley Elsner I	Mieg Daniel	Webb or Mrs Lydia A
Gillespie Samuel	Moore John	Wood Salem
Gallacken G	Malford Luther M	Wood Madison
Gross Felix	Musselman Miss Mary	Woodman Alexander
Gaylord Mr	Mooney William	Young & Co Messrs E B
Grant H V 2	Nicholson George	Young E B
Graham Ebenezer	Nichlowon A	

GERMAN LETTERS.

Joseph Breangartner	Jacob Zuhn	Michael Lederer
H Anton Beier	Joseph Kappes	Mr Laughman
Joseph Anton	John Kenk 3	Jakob Seollinger
Valentine Achetman	Philip Hartman	Frederick August Schriber
Christoll Blosner	Augustin Jenard	Carl Schopfer
Mr Difenbacher	Leon Keased 3	Carl Schopfer
Christoll Blosner	Mrs Catharine Heil	J G Schwab
Mr Difenbacher	Christiana Kurz	Miss John Stritsinger
Sibann Dietrich	Carl Haerdle	Christian Seefonficd
Karl Decker	Louise Kanneke	Justus Schafer
D Adam Thyel	T K W Kuhne	Joseph Salinger
Fobias Igaz	Jacob Kersher	Michael Seuder
F Beaj Giesse	Jacob H Steinhauer	Valentine Seultz
Johannes Hober and Adam Wite	Henry Hokkert Joh Georg Kaiser	John Leipper Andeo Schleikers
Catherine Defendefer	Baltzeep Yochim	John George Schlaaf
Conn Ditrich	Gottleb Auntze	Ferdinand Richimdn
Magdalena Garst	Michael Litin 2	H Rehr
Wilhelm Jugenheimer	Michael Mold	Sebastian Rinderla
M J Dutrich	Hern Johann Porsch	Bathaser Shisler
Martin Gl iser	Georg Fral Long	S G Slaudeker
Joh Ernst	S W Lande	Leonhaertt Wittman
Miss Th Daub	G T Muller	John Wagner 2
M A Elsendort	Catharine Metzgar	Christian Zehnder
Casper Gloth	Mr Lederer	Vite Watchmaker

ROBERT COCHRAN, P. M.

Erie, Jan. 1 1849. 2t34

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of G. A. Wild, of the east ward of the Borough of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said ward. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. G. A. WILD.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the east ward of the said Borough, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that G. A. Wild, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

H. L. Brown,	D. D. Walker,	Jacob Koch,
Christian Pasmaub,	L. Robbins,	F. Duttlinger,
Charles Lynch,	H. Heehtman, Jr,	C. Siegel,
Daniel Dobbins,	C. F. Deifenbach,	Peter Knoll.
January 6, 1849.		3t34

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of H. L. Brown, of the east ward of the Borough of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at Brown's Hotel, the house he now occupies in said ward. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. H. L. BROWN.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the east ward of said Borough in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Hiram L. Brown, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such a inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Moses Koch,	Charles Lynch,	C. M. Tibbals,
A. C. Hilton,	Wm. Ward,	S. R. Dewey,
D. D. Walker,	H. Heehtman, Jr.	H. Cadwell,
W. H. Knowlton,	T. R. Carter,	M. Goodwin,
January 6, 1849.		3t34

Orphan's Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an order issued out of the Orphan'se court, of Erie County, there will be exposed to public sale at the Inn of Mr. Monger, in Albion, in said County, on Monday the 5th day of Feb. next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., forty four acres and eighty perches of unimproved land, part of No. 517, Penn. Population lands, in Conneaut township, Erie County, Pa., late the estate of George Cook, dec'd described as follows, viz: Beguning at a beech the North West corner of land of Francis Randall, thence by the West line of said land South 110 per. to a post in the South line of the whole tract, thence along said South line, it being the North line of No. 516 West sixty-eight perch. and five-tenths to a post, thence along the East line of land formerly of Stephen Randall, North One hundred and ten perches to a post, thence by the residue of the tract East sixty eight per. and five-tenths of a perch to the place of beginning—containing 44 acres and 80 perches, be the same more or less, and allowance of 6 per cent.

Being the same land that was conveyed by H. J. Huidekoper, to said George Cook, dec'd by Deed bearing date 18th day of July, 1816. It is of a good quality of land, well timbered and watered, in the vicinity of several saw mills, and within a few perches of the Erie Extension Canal.

Terms—One third of purchase money at confirmation of sale, balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage. JAMES McDOWELL, Jr.

Agent for Admr.

Summerhill tp. Crawford Co, Dec. 30, 1848. 3t33*

CANDLES.—Sperm, Stearine, Mould and Dipped Candles, at KING'S.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Lynch & Atkins, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Books are in the hands of G. D. Atkins, who will attend to the settlement of all debts due the late firm. C. LYNCH.

Erie, Nov. 11, 1848. 3t33. G. D. ATKINS.

To the Honorable, the Judges now holding a Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Erie.

THE petition of Robert Smiley, of Union Township, respectfully sheweth that he is well provided with House room and conveniences, at his stand, for keeping an Inn or Tavern. Your petitioner therefore prays the Court to grant him a license to keep an Inn or Tavern, and he will ever pray, &c. ROBERT SMILEY.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the Township of Union, in which the above mentioned Tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that Robert Smiley, the above petitioner, is of good repute for Honesty and Temperance, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers and further, such Inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

E. Slosson,	R. H. Brown	J. B. Severence,
George Smiley,	N. Nichols,	Andrew Agnew,
H. O. Black,	Abraham Tourtellott,	B. Black,
B. N. Spenser,	Wm. E. Chapman,	J. Humphrey,
Union, Dec. 30, 1848.		3t30

WHITE FISH, any quantity or white fish in half bbls. for sale at reduced prices by JOHN B. COOK.

Custom House, District of Presque Isle, } ERIE, PA. Dec. 23, 1848. }

PROPOSALS will be received at the Treasury Department of the United States until the 20th day of January 1849, for furnishing articles of SHIP CHANDLERY for the "United States Revenue Marine" vessels on Lake Erie for one year from he first of January, 1849. The contractor will be expected to furnish such articles as may be required for the use of such vessels from time to time. A schedule of the articles and form of proposals may be seen at this office. It is to be distinctly understood that no bill will be entertained from any person not actually engaged in the business, in which he proposes to furnish; and all bids should be transmitted, sealed, to the "Secretary of the Treasury," Washington City.

MURRAY WHALLON,

d32 Collector.

Custom House, District of Presque Isle, } ERIE, PA. Dec. 23, 1848. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Treasury Department of the United States, in the City of Washington, until the 20th day of January, 1849, for the supply of Rations for the petty officers and seamen of the United States Revenue Marine Vessels on Lake Erie, for the term of one year from the first day of January, 1849. The Ration for the Revenue service is the same as that allowed in the Naval service, omitting the liquor, and consists of the articles enumerated in the following table, to wit:

	POUNDS.					OUNCES.									Gills.	Qts. of a PINT.
	Beef.	Pork.	Flour.	Rice.	Raisins or dried Fruit.	Potatoes or Garden Vegetables	Biscuit.	Sugar.	Cocoa.	Coffee.	Tea.	Butter.	Cheese.	Beans.	Molasses.	Vinegar.
Sunday,	1		1		1			1½	2		1	1				
Monday,		1		1				1½	2		1	1	2	2		
Tuesday,	1							1½	2		1	1				
Wednesday,			1		1			1½	2		1	1	2	2		
Thursday,	1			1				1½	2		1	1				
Friday,		1				1		1½	2		1	1	2	2		
Saturday,			1					1½	2		1	1			½	½
Weekly quan'y.	3	1	1	1	½	1	8	10½	14	8	7	7	4	4	1½	½

The rations to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved by the Collector; and the different articles comprising the ration to be delivered on board the vessel in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractor, and the contents distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the Captain of the vessel, with the approbation of the Collector (not exceeding one day in each week) such fresh meat and fresh vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the Ration allowed in the naval service.

MURRAY WHALLON,

d32 Collector.

ONE HUNDRED Bushels of Oats, 60 Bushels of excellent pink eye Potatoes, and other articles too numerous to mention, at Erie, Dec. 30, 1848. KING'S.

OIL.—Winter Strained Sperm, and Linseed Oil, at KING'S.

To the Honorable the Judges now holding a Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Erie.

THE petition of Abraham Tourtellott, of Union township, respectfully showeth that he still continues in his old stand and is well provided with house room and conveniences for keeping an Inn or Tavern. Your Petitioner therefore prays the Court to grant him a license to keep an Inn or Tavern, and he will ever pray, &c. A. TOURTELLOTT.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Union township, in which the above Tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that Abraham Tourtellott the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accomodation of strangers and travelers, and that said Inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers, and that said Inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Robert Smiley,	Moses Smiley,	J. B. Severance,
A. Severance,	R. H. Brown,	J. Humphrey,
B. N. Spencer,	George Smiley,	Marshall Niles,
N. H. Stacy,	D. Bonham,	John Smiley.
Union, Dec. 30, 1848.		3t33*

Erie and North East Rail Road Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election of officers for the Erie and North East Rail Road Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Erie Canal company, in Erie, on Monday the 29th day of January next, between the hours of *ten and o'clock, P. M.* G. SANFORD, Sec.

December 23 1848. 1d3

Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

NOW is the time for those intending to make presents to their friends, to call at the

Erie Daguerr'an Gallery,

and procure their Miniatures.

Likenesses beautifully executed and neatly set in *Frames, Cases, Gold Lockets, Bosom Pins, Finger Rings, &c.* Call and see.—Rooms over the Erie Bank. A. FLETCHER.

Erie, Dec. 23, 1848.

PITTSBURGH STORE,

No. 2, FLEMING BLOCK, ERIE.

IN TIME FOR WINTER SUPPLY.—Alfred King has just opened, and will keep constantly for sale, by Wholesale and Retail, a well selected stock of Wet and Dry Groceries, consisting of every possible variety which he will be glad to dispose of to his friends and fellow-citizens on very reasonable terms.

Erie December 23, 1848. y32

The Ladies

WILL find at No. 1 Reed House, some beautiful styles of Goods for Evening Dresses, consisting of plain and figured Tarlatons, plain and embroidered Berages, embroidered Lawns, Swiss Mulls, and other styles to make the young and beautiful more bewitching and irresistable, during the present gay season, all of which they are respectfully invited to call and examine.

Dec. 27.

SALT & PLASTER.—1000 Bbls. Salt and Plaster. (in good order) and at the lowest market price, to be had of

Dec. 23 C. B. WRIGHT'S.

WHITE FISH AND TROUT.—Just received per last trip of the Louisiana from Machinaw, a fresh supply of Fish and Trout in the whole and *half barrels, warranted good, at*

WRIGHT'S Corner.

MUFFS AND BOAS.—A complete assortment of Muffs and Boas may be found, cheap at WRIGHT'S Corner.

Dec. 23

BONNET GOODS.—Received by Express, a good selection of Assorted uncut Velvets, assorted Satins, all colors; rept and uncut Bonnet Silks, assorted Ribbons, &c., all of which will be sold very cheap to Milliners or to the retail trade.

TEAS.—30 chests superior Hyson, Black, Houchong and cheap Hong Tees, at KING'S.

WHITE FISH, Mackerel, Cod Fish, Herring and Sardines, at KING'S.

CONFECTIONARIES.—70 Boxes assorted Candies just received and for sale low at A. KING'S.

NAILS—115 Kegs, all sizes, for sale very low, by A. KING.

WINDOW GLASS.—80 half Boxes, eight by ten and ten by twelve, just received at A. KING'S.

WHITE LEAD—50 kegs pure and cheap, at A. KING'S.

TOBACCO—8 Boxes extra Brand at KING'S. 32

FRUITS, Spices and Nuts, and a full and complete assortment of everything in the grocery line, for sale very low, by A. KING.

BARLEY.

THE subscriber continues to pay CASH for good clean Barley, delivered at his Ware-House, 8th Street Canal Basin.

Erie, Dec. 23, 1848. A. KING.

FOR SALE very cheap, a Buggy and one horse wagon. Inquire of BENJAMIN GRANT.

December 23, 1848. 3t32

Notice.

It is requested that those who have recently formed themselves into the "Irish Aid Association," meet on the 27th of the present month at 3 o'clock P. M., at the house of John Sweeney, opposite the Bonnell block, State street. By order of the Board of officers.

December 23, 1848. 3

LOST.

LOST somewhere between Neely's Mills, in Harborcreek, and this city, on Thursday last, a gold Locket, containing a Daguerreotype miniature, and marked "J C, McLane." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office, or with the subscrit er in Harborcreek. J. W. McLANE.

Erie Dec. 16, 1848. w31

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between Newton Lounsberry and George N. Wheeler, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all debts owing to said firm are to be received by said G. N. Wheeler, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

NEWTON LOUNSBERRY,

Cranesville, Dec. 7, 1 48. GEORGE F. WHEELER.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having unsettled accounts with the above firm, are requested to call and settle. I would further notify our old patrons, and the community at large, that I shall continue to carry on the Store, and solicit the continuance of their patronage.

Lumber, staves, Grain, Butter, Cheese and a small sprinkling of Cash, will be taken on accounts and for Goods.

G. N. WHEELER.

Cranesville, Dec. 7, 1848. 2m31

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, expired on the 1st instant, by limitation. The books and accounts are in the hands of I. B Stevens, who will settle all demands for and against the late firm.

North East, Dec. 1, 1848. ISAAC B. STEVENS. W. D. KELLOGG,

The business will be continued at the old stand, by the subscriber, where the public may find Goods very cheap.

ISAAC B. STEVENS.

Dec 16, 1848. 3t31

To the Honorable the Judges now holding a Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Erie:

THE petition of William L. Kelley, of Elk Creek township, respectfully showeth that he has purchased the well-known Tavern House lately owned by Newton Lounsberry, in Cranesville, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for keeping an Inn or Tavern. Your petitioner therefore prays the court to grant him a license to keep an Inn or Tavern, and he will ever pray, &c. WM. L. KELLEY.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the township of Elk Creek, in which the above mentioned Tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that William L. Kelley, the above petitioner, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and further, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and Travelers.

William Monroe,	Newton Lounsberry,	
Lyman Maxon	Ephriam Cram,	
John Goodenow,	Jacob Goodenow,	
Wm. Sherman,	Edmund Goodenow,	
G. N. Wheeler.	S. Hall, jr.,	
O. O. Tickner,	L. B. Confield,	
E. Norton,	Samuel Sherman,	
C. C. Wade,	G. W. Colton.	
H. C. Warner,		
Dec. 16, 1848.		3t31

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTRY on the estate of John Sisson, late of McKean dec'd., having been granted the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claim against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Erie, Dec. 9, 1848. 6t30 JOSEPH S. BUCK, Adm'r.

Stray Steer.

CAME to the enclosure of the subscriber about the 14th of March last, a red, yearling Steer, with some white on the top of his head and end of his nose, also, some white on his belly. No artific

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1,50

☞ If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.

☞ All communications *must* be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 4 lines, one year.	$3,00
One square " "	10,00
do. do. six months,	6,00
do. do. three months,	3,00

Thansient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the *first* insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*

Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ALFRED KING,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL dealer in Groceries, Boat Stores, Provisions, and Pittsburgh manufactured articles; No. 2, Fleming Block, and 7th street, Canal Basin, Erie, Pa.

W. H. CUTLER,

Attorney & Counseller at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange) Buffalo, N. Y.
Collecting and commercial business will receive prompt attention.
REFERENCES.—A. P. DURLIN, Esq., BENJAMIN GRANT, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.
Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

DR. W. B. DODGE,

ECLECTIC Physician and operative Surgeon—Graduate of N. Y. College in 1830. As a practitioner "he can't be excelled."—The sick from the country will be treated successfully, or no charge. Office near Beebe's Store.

J. H. WILLIAMS,

Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

WILCOX & CO.,

DEALERS in Groceries of various kinds, Provisions, Fruits, Candies, Wines, Liquors, &c., opposite Eagle Hotel, next door to Williams' Exchange.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 111½ Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard B. Kimball, Esq., 53 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

WILSON & LATTIMORE,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Office over the Erie Bank.
J. P. WILSON, M. D. WM. P. LATTIMORE, M. D

GALBRAITHS & LANE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

J. B. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office in the County Building, up stairs, Erie.

JAMES C. MARSHALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

TIBBALS & DEWEY,

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

HENRY CADWELL,

DEALER in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., north side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

T. W. MOORE,

DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candies, Fruit, &c., No 1, Perry Block, State street, Erie.

A. H. HITCHCOCK,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

BENJAMIN GRANT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW and Commissioner of Deeds, Office in Tammany Hall, second story, six doors west of J. H. Williams' corner, Erie.

P. A. R. BRACE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Prairie du Chien Wisconsin, practices in the counties of Crawford, Grant and Iowa, Wisconsin, and in Clayton county, Iowa.

SMITH JACKSON,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,

CABINET MAKER Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

JOSEPH KELSEY,

MANUFACTURER of Tin, Copper Sheet-iron ware, Air Tight stoves, Stove pipe, &c., corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,

GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commison Merchants: dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. *Pul-lic dock*, west side of the bridge, Erie.
EDWIN J. KELSO, W. W. LOOMIS.

WM. M. GALLAGHER,

GENERAL Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and dealer in Salt, Plaster, &c., Warehouse on the Public Dock west of the bridge, Erie.

WALKER & COOK,

GENERAL Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

DEALERS in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.
G. LOOMIS, T. M. AUSTIN

CARTER & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

EAGLE HOTEL,

BY HIRAM L. BROWN, corner of State street and the Public square, Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

JOEL JOHNSON,

DEALER in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. No. 121, French street, Erie.

LYTLE & HAMILTON,

FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailors, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

L. WARREN,

SASH, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in glass, south east corner of 5th and State streets, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c., &c., No. 113, French street, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

J. GOALDING.

MERCHANT TAILOR, South side of the Public square, a few doors East of the Erie Bank.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,

Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

S. DICKERSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie

JOHN H. MILLAR,

COUNTY and Borough surveyor—Office third story, No. 1, Perry Block, State street, near 7th, Erie.
April 28, 1848. 50

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER,

IRON FOUNDERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Hollow-ware, &c. State street, Erie.

BURTON & PERKINS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. H. WILLIAMS, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.

Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.

Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.

Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, 2 doors from the corner, Erie, July 1, 1848.

HISTORY OF TEN YEARS. 1830—1840, or France under Louis Phillippe. By Louis Blanc.
The Prose Writers of Germany. By Frederic H. Hedge. Illustrated with Portraits. For sale by W. E. HEWSON & CO

MEDICAL WORKS.

JUST received from the publishers, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, a large assortment of Medical Works, which will be sold at the publishers prices; among which will be found:

Bartlett on Fevers,	Budd on Liver,
Boyle's Materia Medica and Therapeutics,	
Churchill's Midwifery,	Churchill on Females,
Ashwell on Females,	Cooper on Hernia,
Condie on Children,	Jones on the Eye,
Dewee's Midwifery,	Dewee on Children,
Dungleson's new Remedies,	Dungleson's Practice,
Linton & Mutter's Surgery,	Miller's Principles,
Miller's Practice,	Phillips on Scrofula,
Prouton the Stomach,	Taylor's Med. Jurisprudence,
Wilson on the Skin,	Wilson's Dissector,
Cyclopedia of Medicine,	Williams' respiratory organs,
Youatt on the Horse,	Clater, Farrier, &c., &c.

The subscriber is agent for Lea & Blanchard, and will order any Medical, Literary or Miscellaneous works desired, and furnish them here at Philadelphia prices. Physicians, students and others are requested to call and examine his catalogue
Erie, June 10, 1848. O. SPAFFORD.

Boston Goods!

40 PACKAGES just opened from Boston and Lowell, comprising a great variety of fashionable Dress Goods, such as eryflowered and striped Cashmeres, Monterey Plaids and Stripes reasonable Lustres, Shawls in great variety, Dress Trimmings Ladies' Collars, Cravats, Gloves and Hosiery, in short, almost every thing in the way of goods can be found as cheap as the cheapest at [Oct. 20.] WRIGHT'S

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT and MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in

FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS AND PALSY,

Dyspepsia or Indigestion,

RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST,

Liver Complaint,

SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL ENERGY,

and all

Nervous Diseases,

which complaints arise from one simple cause, namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

Certificates and Testimonials

From the most Respectable Sources,

Could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper We make a few selections.

RHEUMATISM AND DYSPEPSIA.

Seven Cases Cured!!!

In one Village.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT will cure every case, no matter how severe or chronic. Skeptics are referred to the following.

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

No. 1.

The following letter is from Mr. Alonzo D. Felter, of Kingston, N. Y, a gentleman of high respectability and influence.

KINGSTON, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1848

To Dr. A. H. CHRISTIE—

About the first of November last I called at your office and purchased one of your Galvanic Belts, and I am happy to say that it has made a new man of me. For years I have been troubled with RHEUMATISM, very severe, and a *general weakness of the whole system*, and *very nervous*, with pain in the head, so severe that I would have to take to my bed three or four times a day. My friends are astonished at the perfect and wonderful cure wrought on me. I never was better in my life than now, and I know that this is altogether owing to your GALVANIC BELT, for I had had the best physicians, and had tried every thing previous to using it, without effect.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, ALONZO D. FELTER.

☞ In consequence of the benefits experienced by himself, Mr. FELTER procured a number of the GALVANIC BELTS, and having disposed of them among his friends, thus writes:

No. 2.

KINGSTON, May 6, 1848.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,

You ask me to give you an account of the success of your GALVANIC BELTS in this region. I can truly say that they continue to do wonders; hundreds were there, and *I do not know of a solitary case of failure in their use.* I sold a Belt and the Magnetic Fluid to a lady here some weeks since. She had a complication of nervous disorders, and was very low. Dr. Nelson attended her, but did her no good; and the Doctor blew out considerably when she got the belt, and ridiculed it; *but the lady used the Belt and was cured.* Now this Doctor had the Dyspepsia for a great while, and could not cure himself, but gets this lady's Belt, wishes it kept a secret, puts it on himself, and it did him so much good, that yesterday he called on me and got one for his wife.

No. 3.

Miss VANDEMARK, of this town, lay all winter with the Rheumatism. She got to be perfectly helpless. Every one who saw her said she could not live. She sent for a GALVANIC BELT—put it on—used the Fluid freely, and in EIGHT DAYS SHE WENT OUT VISITING, AND IS TO BE MARRIED NEXT WEEK! The Doctor who attended Miss V., hooted at the Belt, but now says there is certainly a remarkable curative power in your Belts.

No. 4.

Mr. John Eman, merchant of this place, was reduced to a mere skeleton, by Dyspepsia and general chronic disease; he got a Belt and the Fluid, and *is now as healthy a man as we have got in Kingston.* He has spent large sums of money in various nostrums previously, but they all proved useless.

No. 5.

An old gentleman by the name of Newkirk, *had the Dyspepsia for thirty years.* He tells me that he could not eat any thing without its rising on his stomach; he was very much emaciated and looked miserable; but he purchased a Belt from me, and after wearing it 3 or 4 weeks, he drove up to the door and said he had come to thank me for selling him CHRISTIE'S BELT, for it had made a well man of him. He says that he now eats and digests perfectly, and that he is as hearty as any of his neighbors. He is about 60 years of age.

No 6.

Mr. Wood, of Marbletown, was drawn up with Croup and Rheumatism, so that he could not move. His brother got a Belt for him, and in one week he was so well that he was about attending to his business. He says *it is the greatest thing on earth.*

No. 7.

The wife of Mr. Joseph King, of Kingston, has been complaining of lassitude and general weakness for several years, and also troubled with indigestion. She got the Belt and Fluid, and Mr. King told me this day, that his wife was like another woman, it had done her so much good. I could give you a great many more cases equally successful, but I suppose these will be sufficient. I may say that I never was engaged in any business that has been so fortunate and satisfactory to all concerned.

Very truly yours, ALONZO D. FELTER.

To A. H. CHRISTIE, M. D., New-York.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of equally extraordinary character could be given.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES*, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt,	**Three Dollars.**
The Galvanic Necklace,	**Two Dollars.**
The Galvanic Bracelets,	**One Dollar Each.**
The Magnetic Fluid,	**One Dollar.**

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,

183 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Erie, only by the authorized agents
CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House.
Erie, Dec. 16, 1848. 1y31

DISSOLUTION.

Notice to the Patrons of the Erie Observer.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Durlin & Sloan, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the late firm are in the hands of A. P. Durlin, for collection, and those in arrears are notified that payment *must* be made during the coming winter to save costs. Those having demands against the firm will present them at the office, where he will remain for the purpose of settlement. A. P. DURLIN.
Erie, Nov. 11, 1848. B. F. SLOAN.

COOPER'S GELATIVE, for Jellies, Blanc Mange, &c. &c., a beautiful article, for sale by BURTON & PERKINS.
Nov. 28, 1848. 28

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.

KIRKBRIDE & TATTERSALL'S HEAVE POWDERS.

IT HAS CURED, in the last year—
1500 Cases of Heaves,
2000 " " Chronic Cough,
200 " " Broken Wind,
5000 " " Horses out of Condition, and other diseases.

This remedy is put up in large packages, weighing over one pound, sufficient to administer to a horse for about 10 days, and to cure an ordinary case—thus it will be seen that it is the cheapest Heave medicine that can be given, as only one dollar's worth is requisite in most Cases to cure. We know of many who have improved the value of a heavy horse fifty and some one hundred dollars, by one dollars worth of the Tattersall Heave Powders.—Only be sure to get the genuine article, and your money will be amply repaid to you.

More than 500 certificates verbal and written, have been received, attesting to the virtue of this inestimable remedy, but we have only space to subjoin the following:

Read the following:—"This is to certify, that I cured a horse of mine of the Heaves, by one package of Tattersall's Heave Powders. The horse has made no sign of the Heaves since the Powder was given, and I believe the cure to be permanent. As a medicine for horses, I believe it is all it is recommended for.

O. S. HALL, Farmer.

Town of Scriba, Oswego county, March 21, 1848.

Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y.

MESSRS. GOUGH & KETCHUM—GENTS.—Having a young horse that had, much to his injury, contracted the Heaves, I purchased for him an article called "Heave Cure" but which I think should be called "heave maker," as it made the horse a great deal worse than before. I was afterwards induced to give it the "Tattersall Heave Powders," and the effect was an immediate restoration to soundness. I have since been offered *fifty dollars* more for the horse than I offered it for before it took your medicine. Yours,

J. BURLINGAME.

"CAUTION."—Imitations and worthless compounds have followed us wherever we have introduced our remedy, and we understand that several new ones are being put up for circulation.—Beware of those, and take no remedy but "the Tattersall."

None genuine without the signature of A. H. Gough & Co.—Price one dollar per Package, six for five dollars. Prepared, and and sold wholesale and retail by GOUGH & KETCHUM, 149 Fulton Street, N. Y. Carter & Brother, Agents, Erie, Pa.
Nov. 23, 1848. 6m28

School Books.

SANDER'S Primary and Pictorial Primer,
Do. 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Readers,
McGuffey's 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Readers,
Town's Speller, Definer and Analysis,
Do. 1st, 2d, 3d and fourth Readers,
Arithmetics—Thomson's Mental and Practical, Adams', Davies', Smith's and Colburn's,
Grammars—Bullion's Kirkham's, Smith's and Browns,
Geographies—Mitchell's with Atlas, Olney's do., Smith's do., Morse's Quarto Geography, Parley's do., Goodrich's do., Mitchell's do.
Algebras—Davies', Thomson's and Robinson's,
Philosophy—Comstock's, Olmstead's and Phelps',
Physiology—Cutter's, Comstock's and Taylor's.
Astronomy—Bartlett's Kirkham's and Olmstead's,
Geology—Hitchcock's,
Classics—Grammers, Lexicons and Reading Books in the Latin, Greek, German, French and Italian.
Histories—Willard's, Wilson's, Cales', Goodrich's,
Rhetoric—Newman's, Boyd's and Blair's.
Astronomical Maps, Writing Books, Port Folios, Slates, Pencils, Quills, Steel Pens, Ink &c., for sale wholesale and retail at the New Book Store, W. E. HEWSON & CO.
Nov. 18, No. 8 Reed House.

North East Woolen Factory.

7000 YARDS of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, &c. are now ready to be exchanged for wool at the following rates: For plain full cloth, one yard for 2¼ lbs. of wool; Cassimeres 2¼ lbs. to the yard. We will also manufacture during the season, Black, Brown, Steel-mixed cloth at 28 cts. per yard, Cassimeres of the same colors at 30 cts. and white flannel at 18 and 23 cts. per yard.
North East, June 10, 1848. STEVENS & JOWETT.

ERIE MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscriber would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Marble business at the old stand on Ninth Street, between State and Peach, nearly opposite the Academy, where he will keep on hand at all times, a large stock consisting of the different varieties of white and variegated marble, suitable for grave-stones, (set in sockets or without,) Tomb-tables, monuments, &c., Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and prices. As I am not to be undersold, I pledge myself to furnish any thing in my line, from 15 to 25 per cent less than it can be had of the traveling agents for Eastern Factories.
Erie, July 8, 1848. 1y9 J. R. COCHRAN.

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers are just receiving a very full stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS consisting of almost every variety of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware* and *Crockery*, all of which have been purchased at unusual low rates and will be sold as low as at any other House in Erie. They invite their old customers, Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public generally, to call and examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere. J. HUGHES & Co.
Erie, June 10, 1848.

Shawls! Shawls!!

LONG AND SQUARE.

100 DIFFERENT PATTERNS, including the all wool Long Shawl, Cashmere, Bracha, Turkien Wool, Brocade, Stradilla, and all other styles to be found new and cheap at Sept. 20. C. B WRIGHT'S

Fashionable Dress Goods.

NOW opening, direct from Boston, a choice selection of Dress Goods of New styles, such as Toil de Paris Merines, satin stripe Brocade and changeable Cashmeres, (very beautiful,) also, imperial and changeable Lustres, striped and plaid do., figured, printed and embroidered Cashmeres, (the late styles,) together with a great variety of French and English De Laines, &c. &c., to which I invite the attention of the Ladies. C. B. WRIGHT.
Sept. 29, 1848.

PAINTING AGAIN.

P. E. GLAZIER, would respectfully inform the citizens of Erie and vicinity that he has again taken to the pot and brush, and is now ready to execute all orders in the line of Painting and Glazing which his old customers and friends may see fit to entrust to him. Canal Boats "brighed up" on the shortest notice. Please give him a call. Shop at his dwelling, 8th street near the Canal.
Erie, April 19, 1848. 3m30

NEW Temperance Tale, Mary Grover or the Trusty Wife, at June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

SELF Control, a novel, by Mary Burton, at June 28 SPAFFORD'S.

BARNES' Notes on James, Peter, John and Jude, at June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

Wanted Immediately!

THE Balance on all notes and accounts due the subscriber, and the late firm of Englehart & Mayer. Persons interested will assist by calling and adjusting the same before the first of June next. May 12. eodtf MATHIAS MAYER.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

WE are now prepared to make to order High Pressure Engines suitable for Mills or other Machinery, and furnish Boilers of the most approved kinds, on short notice and at the very lowest rates. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
May 4, 1848. 51

BULWER'S new novel, Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings, at June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

FRINGES AND GIMPS.—We are now receiving a large assortment of Silk, Worsted, and Linen Fringes, also Gimps of all kinds, and all the new styles of Dress Trimmings at METCALF'S.

GROCERIES.—We are now receiving a fresh supply of Groceries, which we offer at great bargains; consisting of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., &c., upon which we pledge ourselves not to be undersold. Please call and satisfy yourselves at No. 1, Reed House.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Please call and examine our large stock of Gentlemen' Fine and Heavy Boots and Shoes, also a great variety of Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, Walking Shoes, and Slips, and all kinds of children's shoes, and Ladies', Gents, and childrens over-shoes, at No. 1, REED HOUSE.

SALERATUS.—Saleratus by the box or cask, always on hand and for sale cheaper than at any other place in town. Enquire at the Tin Shop of JOSEPH KELSEY,
Erie, Aug. 19, 1848. corner French and Fifth sts.

CANAL LAMPS.—Thick Glass, suitable for Lamps and Lan terns, by May 12. CARTER & BROTHER.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS.—A very handsome lot of new Carpeting and Oil Cloths arriving at the Old Jew store of reich street
Erie Sept. 29 1848. MOSES KOCH.

BENCH, Moulding and Match Planes, and a general assortment Carpenters and Joiners Tools.
Oct. 21. G. SELDEN & SON.

GINGHAMS.—English, French, Scotch and American Ginghams, cheap at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S
Oct 6.

New and Popular Publications, from Press of HARPER & BROTHERS.

JUST received at the Bookstore of O. D. Spafford, the following new and popular works, from the press of Harper & Brothers, viz:

Loiterings in Europe—by Jno. W. Corson, M. D.
William the Cottager—by author of Helen Herbert.
Angela—by the author of Amelia Wyndham, &c.

The above desirable reading will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. Call soon.

N. B.—O. D. S. has made arrangements with the HARPERS, by which he will be in receipt of their new works immediately after publication. June 14, 1848.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS!!—French, English and American Broad Cloths and Cassimers of every color, shade and quality. VESTINGS, VESTINGS. Figured and striped Cassimere and heavy black satin Vestings, fancy silk, Vestings, black and fancy silk and serge Cravats, silk Shirts, Merino do., and Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., CAPS. Cloth and Plush Caps, cheap at the Old Jew store, Commercial Exchange, French street.

Ready Made Clothing at the Clothing Store, Commocial Exchange.

THE subscriber has now on hand at his NEW CLOTHING STORE, a very extensive assortment of first rate CLOTHING, made up in the latest style and in the best manner, which he is determined to sell for CASH

25 per cent. Lower

than any other establishment in this place. His stock of Clothing comprises every grade, from superior to common, and no one who patronizes the establishment shall be disappointed in regard to quality, cut or price. Notice the following:

Superfine and Fine French Black Dress Coats;
English Tweed and Mohair Sack Coats;
Black Summer Cloth Coats of every Cut;
Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants;
Satin, Silk, Merino and Cassimere Vests;
Linin and Cotton Clothing of every kind;

☞ For Sailors and Canallers, OIL-CLOTH CLOTHING AND TARPAULINS.

Also, Fine and common Shirts, Silk shirts and drawers, Merino do. Cravats, Collars, Stocks, Bosoms, stocks, suspenders, &c. &c.

He has experienced and fashionable Cutters employed and will cut and trim in the best manner and make all kinds of clothing to order, which will be warranted to give satisfaction.

The public are invited to call and inspect the clothing in the new and cheap establishment in the Commercial Exchange, French st. opposite the Banner Hotel. MOSES KOCH.
May 19, 1848. 1

999 LBS. Comwood, 700 lbs. Fustick, and 300 lbs. Nickwood by Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

NEW YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY'S AGENCY,

No. 1, Perry Block, State St., Erie, Pa.

真眼熙
珠生正

T. W. MOORE,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the Tea-drinking inhabitants of this city and vicinity to the *Canton Tea Company's Superior Teas*—subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of. Among which may be found:

GREENS.

Good YOUNG HYSON,	$0 50	per lb.
Fine do	63	"
No. 2 Fragrant do	75	"
No 3 very Fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON,	75	"
Very Fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON SKIN,	50	"
Good IMPERIAL,	75	"
Very Fine do	1 00	"
Extra Fine do	1 25	"
Good GUNPOWDER,	75	"
Fine do	1 25	"

BLACKS.

No 1 SOUCHONG,	$0 50	per lb.
No 2 do	63	"
Finest do	1 00	"
Fragrant POWCHONG,	various prices,	
CONGO,	various prices,	
Fine OOLONG,	50	"
Very Fine do	75	"
Extra Fine do	1 00	"
NINGYONG,	various prices,	
HOWQUA, or finest Black Tea imported,	1 00	"

☞ TAKE NOTICE!—The Canton Tea Company are the exclusive venders of the superior Black Tea called "HOWQUA'S MIXTURE."

Every package, (in addition to its containing full weight independent of the wrapper,) bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and the Teas therein are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that their quality and power will remain unimpaired in any climate. For sale at No 1, Perry Block,

WINES & LIQUORS,

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block by
June 30, 1848. T. W. MOORE.

Harborcreek Woollen Factory.

THE proprietors of this establishment, having made considerable addition to their machinery which is all new and of the best kind, and having experienced workmen in all the different branches of their business, are ready to exchange cloth for wool, or manufacture for pay, by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have on hand a large quantity of different kinds of cloth, flannels, blankets, shawls, cassimers, and tweeds, as well as light summer wear of different bodies and qualities, to exchange for wool. We give one yard of cloth for 2½ pounds of wool, as generally the wool will make.

Carding and Cloth-Dressing done as usual.

All kinds of produce taken for pay, and a liberal discount Cash.

P S—We are preparing to make Broadcloth.

RHODES, CASS & Co.
Formerly Thornton & Co

Harborcreek, May 1848

LOOKING GLASSES.—Just opening, a splendid lot of Gilt and Mahogany Frames of various sizes and prices, all warranted to improve the looks, by G. LOOMIS & Co.,
Erie, July 11, 1848. State street.

SPECTACLES of Gold, Silver, and German Silver Frames, an extensive assortment of concave and convex. Also, the celebrated Perifocal Spectacle, superior to any in use.
G. LOOMIS & Co.,
July 11, 1848. State street.

GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES.—An extensive variety of Breast Pins, Bracelets, Rings, Lockets, Chains, Pencils &c., of the latest styles. Also, Mammoth and other Gold Pens of the different makers, Silver Pencils, Brooches, and Head Ornaments. In short, the public will find more things than the Printers tell for, as it's not intended to over-rate the stock; still we would add that Microscopes, for magnifying small objects, can be found as usual at G. LOOMIS & Co.'s,
July 14, 1848. State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel

A Book for the Times.

KINGS and Queens, or life in the Palace, consisting of Historical sketches of Louis Phillip, Nicholas, Lepold, Isabella II, Victoria, &c. June 28. SPAFFORD'S

TIME IN GREAT VARIETY.—Clocks of different kinds, including Kirk's Marine Clock, adate invention. Also, Gold and Silver Watches, a fine assortment to select a good time-keeper from, for sale very low, at G. LOOMIS & Co.'s,
July 14, 1848. State street.

SILVER WARE.—Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Tongs, Ladles, Forks, Butter and Fruit Knives always on hand or manufactured to order. Silver warranted equal to coin, and no charge for engraving. G. LOOMIS & Co.,
July 11, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

RAKES.—25 doz. Rakes for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by C. B. WRIGHT.

MORE LIGHT.—New style Solar Lamps, Camphene and Lard Suspending and Side Lamps, Girandoles, Plated, Branch, and other Candlesticks, at G. LOOMIS & Co's,
Erie, July 14, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

WHITE FISH AND TROUT.

39 BBLS. White Fish and Mackinaw Trout, just received by the Steamer Louisiana. For sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by
Erie, May 12, 1848. T. W MOORE.

KID and Seal Slippers and Walking Shoes, Men's Gaiters and Slippers at the old Jew Store, French street. M. KOCH.
April 13, 1848. 1

Lumber Wanted

I WILL pay CASH for 500,000 feet of Hemlock Lumber, delivered at my dock in Erie. Bills will be given for the find wanted Also for any quantity of Popular, Cucumber, White Oak, White Ash, Cherry, Chestnut and common Pine Lumber.
Erie, April 22, 1848. W.M. TRUESDAIL.

New Concern.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of Merchandize lately owned by W. C. & R. P. Hulbert, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and hopes that good Goods, fair prices and endeavors to please, will meet with a share of custom. Lard Oil of the first quality, by the barrel, at a reduced price. RICH'D. G. HULBERT.
Erie, July 29, 1848. 11

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

JUST received and this day opening at No. 2 American Block, a general assortment of Dry Goods suited to the season, together with Groceries, Crockery and Hardware which will be sold unusually low for cash or ready pay. M. MAYER.
Erie, June 7th, 1848.

New Goods.

A CHOICE LOT of French Thibets, of all colors, for Ladies' Cloaks, received per Express, for sale cheap by
Erie, Oct. 6, 1848. ALLEN & COIT

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

CONSISTING of French and Scotch Ginghams Balzorines, Print Cod Lawns and Jenny Lynde Muslin. Also a great variety of Worsted and Linen Net and